The New-York Times.

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THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

Gen. Wessels Surrenders After Four Days' Fighting.

OFFICIAL ORDER FROM MAJOR-GEN. PECK.

Official Rebel Reports of the Disaster.

Sixteen Hundred Prisoners and 20 Pieces of Artillery Captured.

UNION LOSS 150—REBEL LOSS 1,500.

Reported Murder of the Negro Troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 24, via BALTIMORE, Monday, April 25.

Capt. WEATHERBEE, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, has just arrived from Roanoke Island. He makes the following report:

"Gen. WESSELS surrendered to the enemy on Wednesday, the 20th inst., when the rebels took possession of Plymouth, N. C., after four days' hard fighting.

Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed and twenty-five hundred captured.

The rebel loss is fifteen hundred killed.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond Sentinel of April 22 says the following dispatch has been received by Gen. BRAGG:

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 20.

To Gen. Braxton Bragg:

I have stormed and carried this place, capturing one brigadier, one thousand six hundred men, stores, and twenty-five pieces of artillery.

R. F. HOKE, Brigadier-General.

A telegram was also received by the President from Col. JOHN TAYLOR WOOD, dated Rocky Mount, 21st inst., giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth by the forces under Gen. HOKE, with naval cooperation.

He says about twenty-five hundred prisoners were taken (three or four hundred of them negroes,) thirty pieces of artillery, one hundred thousand pounds of meat, one thousand barrels of flour and a full garrison outfit. Our loss was about three hundred in all. Col. MERCER was among the killed.

Two gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, April 22.

The battle, which had been going on night and day at Plymouth, from Sunday, the 16th, to the 20th inst., resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy on Wednesday noon, including Gen. WESSELS and his forces—1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock in the morning. Gen. WESSELS and his troops retired into Fort Williams and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults, whose loss is said to be 1,700, while our loss was slight.

Gen. WESSELS, who gained such distinction in the seven days' fight before Richmond, has made in this siege a most heroic resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating, in the most solemn manner, that it would be impossible to hold the city with a less number. Gen. PECK, who has given Gen. WESSELS all the assistance in his power, in the same solemn manner, time and again called for reinforcements.

It is reported that the enemy have left Plymouth and are now moving on Washington, and also on this city. The rebel ram at Kinston, on the Neuse, has, it is ascertained, moved toward Newbern, and is expected to make the attack in a day or two. More gunboats and reinforcements are immediately required here and at Washington.

Two companies belonging to the Second North Carolina (Union) Volunteers, were among the captured at Plymouth, the most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces had surrendered. All the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

The funeral of Commander FLUSSER takes place here to-morrow.

The rebel ram at Plymouth, which came down the Roanoke, is expected to act in concert with the other rams in the attack on Washington and Newbern. She carries three small guns and one 64-pounder. With the aid of a few gunboats these rams could be readily run down, as their seagoing qualities are bad.

Under the cover of night the ram at Plymouth sunk two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she would attack any respectable number of gunboats in the day time.

OFFICIAL ORDER FROM GEN. PECK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 25.

The following has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., April 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 66.—With feelings of the deepest sorrow the Commanding General announces the fall of Plymouth, N. C., and the capture of its gallant Commander, Brig.-Gen. H. W. WESSELS and his command. This result, however, did not obtain until after the most gallant and determined resistance had been made. Five times the enemy stormed the lines of the General, and as many times were they handsomely repulsed with great slaughter, and but *for the powerful assistance of the rebel iron-clad* ram, and the floating sharp-shooter battery, the *Cotton Plant*, Plymouth would still have been in our hands. For their noble defence the gallant Gen. WESSELS and his brave band have and deserve the warmest thanks of the whole country, while all will sympathize with them in their misfortune.

To the officers and men of the navy, the Commanding General tenders his thanks for their hearty cooperation with the army, and the bravery, determination and courage that marked their part of the unequal contest. With sorrow he records the death of the noble sailor and gallant patriot, Lieut.-Commander C. W. FLUSSER, United States Navy, who, in the heat of battle, fell dead on the deck of his ship with the lanyard of his gun in his hand.

The Commanding-General believes that these misfortunes will tend, not to discourage, but to nerve the army of North Carolina to equal deeds of bravery and gallantry hereafter.

Until further orders the headquarters of the Sub-District of the Albemarle will be at Roanoke Island. The command devolves upon Col. D. W. WARDROP, of the Ninety-ninth New-York Infantry.

By command of Major-Gen. JOHN G. PECK.
J. A. JUDSON, A. A. G.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 25.

There are reports on the street here this morning, purporting to have been brought by a colored sutler, that the colored Federal troops at Plymouth, N. C., were murdered after the surrender of the place, by the rebels.

There are no means of verifying this statement, and the rumor is probably without foundation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWBERN, Friday, April 22.

Gov. VANCE, who is a candidate for reelection, has been to LEE's army on an electioneering tour.

A correspondent of the *Iredell Express* from LEE's army, says: "We have resolved to suspend any of our men who vote for HOLDEN by the thumbs," over which the Raleigh *Progress* is very indignant, and predicts the defeat of VANCE by the people if he encourages it. On the 22d inst. VANCE addressed the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C.

JAMES M. LEACH, a peace man, has been elected to the Confederate Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of this State, by a large majority.

Gov. VANCE and JEFF. DAVIS are having a personal quarrel over the blockade-running steamer Advance, which belongs to the State of North Carolina, and makes regular trips between Wilmington and Nassau. DAVIS insists that these North Carolina steamers shall carry part of their cargoes at Government prices and sell them at the same rate. VANCE informs DAVIS that as these steamers belong to the State of North Carolina, and enter a North Carolina port, and bring clothing and supplies to her troops, he (DAVIS) can have no voice in the matter. VANCE says these steamers have not only enabled him to clothe, arm and equip the troops of this State, as well those of the Confederacy; but have also enabled him to discharge the indebtedness of North Carolina, beside adding a surplus of several millions to the State Treasury.

The Capture of Plymouth—The Regiments Engaged—The Rebel Ram Roanoke.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, April 22, 1864.

"Is Plymouth taken or not?" one hears everywhere anxiously asked about our streets. We have had no direct communication from there since Monday, and so we *know* but little of what has occurred, and what the result of the battle. I stated in my last communication that probably Plymouth was in the hands of the enemy, and the most reliable information confirms the supposition.

Col. WARDROP, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, with his regiment and a part of the First United States, (colored,) returned to this place yesterday afternoon, not being able to reach Plymouth, and thus reinforce Gen. WESSELS. He found our gunboats at the mouth of the Roanoke River, and, from what he could there learn, Plymouth has fallen, though not without a desperate defence on our part, costing the enemy hundreds of lives.

It seems to be a question with those who have had an opportunity to learn the most about it whether the place was surrendered or captured. The prevailing idea being that WESSELS would never surrender.

One of the gunboats went up Wednesday morning, early, to within several miles of the place and saw distinctly the enemy charge upon the main fort, the others, one by one, probably having been captured, and that they were repulsed. About 11 o'clock she steamed up the river again, and saw another assault made and the enemy disappear. Shortly after the flag was taken down and the firing ceased. As to the result, these seem to be the facts. During the investment it is said that the enemy sent in at several different times a flag of truce to bury their dead, and at the same time the ram opened fire upon the town. It does not seem probable that WESSELS would acknowledge the flag under the circumstances, but it shows how terrible the slaughter was among the enemy. Of our own loss it is impossible to form any estimate, except that our forces numbered about 1,800—the Eighty-fifth New-York, Sixteenth Connecticut, and One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania.

THE RAM ROANOKE.

It was expected that the blockade above Plymouth would be sufficient to keep the rebel ram, called, I believe, the Roanoke, from coming down to the town, but she unexpectedly got through it, and passed the fortifications before she could be opened upon by the 200-pound Parrott gun, which had been sent up and placed in position expressly to use against her. Still, had not Capt. FLUSSER fallen so early in the contest, he would probably have disposed of her so that she would have been of but little use to the enemy. His plan is stated to have been to grapple her with his boats by means of a strong chain, and run her aground. It was in this effort, while the vessels were in close proximity, that the gun was fired, the shell of which rebounded, bursting on the deck of his own vessel, causing his death. Had not the river been so narrow, and if our gunboats had had sufficient sea room, they might have been a match for the iron-clad. Her guns are of small calibre, and her power of locomotion very imperfect. If she ventures down to the mouth of the river, her efficiency will be put to a severe test.

In the death of Capt. FLUSSER our navy and the country have met with almost an irreparable loss. Young, bold, full of efficient energy, he had won for himself the entire confidence of all in the department. His talent had secured for him the position as second in command to Commodore DAVENPORT. With his death many hopes are crushed, though the sadness is relieved by the glory which surrounds the acts of his life.

In case Plymouth has fallen, Col. WARDROP, of the Ninety-Ninth New-York, takes command of the Sub-District of the Albemarle, by order of Gen. PECK. He immediately returned on Thursday to Roanoke Island, accompanied with his own regiment, and a part of the First United States Colored.

During this whole excitement, Gen. PECK has been unceasingly active. The first attack upon this place, last Monday, was at once comprehended by him, and all available forces sent to the points of danger with the utmost dispatch. ELIHU.

IMPORTANT RUMORS FROM MEXICO.

Victory Over the French—Vidaurri Flees from Monterey—Juarez Occupies the City—The Fleet Leaves the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 12.

We have before us a private letter from a high Mexican official in this city, *from which we are permitted* to translate the subjoined important intelligence. The letter is dated, Matamoras, April 7:

"Gen. URAGA is at Sayula, at the head of twelve thousand men, menacing Guadalajara. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ is in Tehuacan de las Granadas, at the head of five thousand men. He routed a French force of six hundred men at Jaujaupam; only eighty escaped of this body. Gen. GONZALES DE ORTEGA is menacing the forces of MEJIA, who withdrew from Matehuala, and retired on San Luis. Gen. ORTEGA's force consists of two thousand five hundred men.

The most important information I have to send you is the flight of VIDAURRI from Monterey, leaving eighteen pieces of artillery, and dispersing his followers. He has taken the road to Eagle Pass. President JUAREZ occupied Monterey on the 2d inst., where he was received with great demonstrations of joy.

The French fleet which was sounding the bar of the Rio Grande have withdrawn—probably on receiving the news from Monterey.

The best feeling exists between the authorities of Matamoras and Brownsville, mutual civilities taking place. Col. CORTINA was received at Brownsville with salutes and military honors, and a grand ball, which was duly reciprocated by CORTINA, to the United States authorities.

The Charge of Conspiring to Murder.

The friends of JOHN D. LEWIS, merchant, of No. 161 Chambers-street, point to the papers on which the charge of conspiracy to "murder" was made, as not at all sustaining it. These papers, even if true, indicate nothing further than an attempt to have Mr. ANDERSON beaten, thrashed, flogged or pummeled in some manner—a very improper and disorderly proceeding, of course—but certainly do not indicate a design to have him murdered. Thus much can be said without expressing any opinion *pro or con* on other points.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

LONGSTREET REPORTED MOVING.

Wild rumors are afloat this evening that the whole *of Longstreet's Corps are marching down the* Shenandoah Valley, toward the Maryland line. It is scarcely necessary to state that no reliance is placed in them.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of the 19th, received here to-day, contains a dispatch from Fort Pillow, dated the 12th, stating that FORREST and CHALMERS attacked the fort on the 11th. The garrison consisted of three hundred white and four hundred negro troops. The fort refusing to surrender, they carried it by storm. Both columns entered the fort simultaneously. An indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were captured; and the balance of the garrison slain. The fort ran with blood. Many jumped into the river, and were either drowned or killed while attempting to escape. $100,000 worth of property was taken. Six guns were captured. Confederate loss, 75.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

It was found in discussion of the Morrill Tariff resolution this evening, that opinions were too numerous to render practicable any attempt to discriminate even in a few important points, and STEVENS' substitute was seized upon, that the Government might at least have the benefit of fifty per cent. increase of duty on the heavy orders for importations which have already gone forward. The vote on the amendments of the original resolution showed a strong determination to check the frauds on the revenue in wool imports, and afford the wool-growing interest incidental protection. The resolution, as passed, is acknowledged to be a crude measure, but better than ignorance of tariff revenue while a general bill is being perfected.

FROM MEXICO.

It is understood that recent advices from Mexico, received at the Legation here, are highly encouraging. The capture of Monterey by Gen. ORTEGA and the precipitate retreat of the traitor VIDAURRI's forces are fully confirmed. President JUAREZ is displaying unexpected tact and energy, and news may be daily looked for which will probably postpone the projected visit of MAXIMILIAN.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

THE OFFER FROM THE NORTHWEST.

On Saturday, Govs. LEWIS of Wisconsin, YATES of Illinois, STONE of Iowa, MORTON of Indiana, BROUGH of Ohio, and BLAIR of Michigan, jointly tendered the President of the United States one hundred thousand troops, to serve one hundred days; to be clothed, armed and equipped by the United States Government; the men to be raised within the limits of the several Northwestern States named. The proposition was accepted by the President, and the Secretary of War was subsequently instructed to receive these troops. Four of the five of the above-named Governors issued their State proclamations in this city, and sent them forward on Saturday. The first proposition made to the Government by the Northwestern Governors was that the President issue his proclamation for one hundred thousand six months' men, but owing to difficulties that could not be immediately overcome, they agreed to make the proposition mentioned. It is believed by the gentlemen who have tendered this new auxiliary force, that they will be able to raise it in twenty-five days. This new army will garrison all the posts and forts on the frontier and in rear active operations, thus enabling the veterans now doing post garrison duty to join our armies in the field.

GEN. BLAIR.

On Saturday the President assigned Maj.-Gen. BLAIR to the command of the Seventeenth (McPherson's Army Corps,) now in the Department of the Mississippi. The following order has been issued on the subject:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 178.—1. Major-Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., is assigned to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps. 2. Capt. J. W. ALEXANDER, of the Third Regiment United States Cavalry, is assigned as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the tenth section of the act approved July 17, 1862.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. Blair left the city on Sunday evening to join his command.

AN UNTRUE STATEMENT.

The statement that the United States Treasury is largely in arrears is without foundation. We learn that there is not a single requisition for a dollar due from the Government now unpaid at the department, nor has there been for several days. The balance at the disposal of the Treasury is now not less than $20,000,000.

FLOUR CONTRACTS.

Proposals for furnishing the Government with flour were opened to-day, and contained offers of 20,000 barrels at from $8 50 to $9 13 per barrel. Contracts for only 1,000 barrels were awarded at about $8 50.

ANOTHER RESTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledged the receipt of $2 50 from a clergyman of the Catholic Church, to whom the money was returned through the confessional by a person who acknowledged it to be due to the United States.

PAY OF THE MILITIA.

A bill will be introduced into the Senate to-morrow, appropriating $20,000,000 to pay for the services of the militia, called out in the Western States for temporary service.

NAVAL NEWS.

The following captures have been reported at the Navy Department:

Schooner Mary Darley, by the United States steamer *Sciota*, off Galveston, Texas, on the 4th inst. She *was formerly the United States revenue cutter Dodge*, and was seized by the rebels in Galveston Bay at the commencement of the rebellion.

The British schooner *M. P. Burton*, by the United States steamer *Aroostook*, loaded with iron and shot. She cleared from Havana and purported to be bound to Matamoras.

THE DENMARK BLOCKADE.

The State Department has been officially informed that the Island of Femern, which was in the first instance exempted from the blockade by the Danish Government of the ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, is now also blockaded—the blockade having been ordered to commence on the 22d ultimo.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

The Vice President presented a message from the President, submitting to its consideration the expediency of authorizing Surgeon SOLOMON SHARP to accept a piece of plate from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for his attention and services to Lieut. CARDALE and Sub-Lieut. DODWORTH, of the British ship *Greyhound*, at the hospital in Norfolk, Virginia.

CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill for the adjustment of claims of aliens against the United States since the commencement of the present rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to examine and report upon the claims arising from damage to persons or property of aliens by civil, military or naval authorities of the United States during the rebellion, *in cases which cannot be decided by existing tribunals.* These claims are excluded from consideration if they are not presented to the Secretary of State within one year from the time that they may have arisen or came to the knowledge of the claimant, to be valued. The claimant must not have filed his intention to become a citizen of the United States, nor at any time exercised the right of voting, nor at any time given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

POSTAL AND MILITARY COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following joint resolution to facilitate postal and military communication among the several States:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress in express terms the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post roads and raise and equip armies; therefore,

Resolved, That every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns be and is hereby authorized to carry upon and over the road connections, boats, bridges and ferries, all freight property, mails, passengers, troops and Government supplies on their way from any State and other State, and to receive compensation therefor.

Referred to the Military Committee.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, stating that the proposed alteration to the south wing, while remedying an architectural defect and giving additional room, would effect a saving of $13,308 by the use of the granite for the north wing.

THE MONTANA DISAGREEMENT.

The subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide a Territorial Government for Montana, came up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) addressed the Senate. He referred to the fact that the bill had first been reported by a member of the House devotedly attached to freedom, and passed in that body without any such provision; and was then reported from the committee here, at the head of which was Mr. WADE in the same form in which it passed the House, and at the moment of its passage the Senator from Minnesota introduced his amendment. He thought the gentleman had thus raised an issue unnecessarily, which, if persisted in, would raise a contest that would come into the ensuing campaign, and do mischief. When it had been stated that there were no negroes or persons of African descent in the Territory, the Senator from Minnesota had mentioned one there who was worth $50,000. It happened that one person of African descent had gone there early and discovered a gold mine, and that person happened to be in the gallery when the Senator adverted to the fact, so that there was not one colored person in the Territory. There are, however, Indians and persons of Indian descent there, and it is a question if they would not under the amendment be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. In this connection, Mr. DOOLITTLE said designing politicians could use such persons for voters to carry their corrupt ends, using thus not only Indians who had adopted a civilized life, but the wild Indians. This had once occurred in Wisconsin, and why not in Montana? By the use of plenty of whisky and tobacco, this had been done; stripping the wild Indian of his blanket and putting the coat and pantaloons on him for the moment.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) said his proposition to strike out "white male citizen," and insert "citizen of the United States," seemed to create the impression in the mind of the Senator that it would rend the Government in twain. He thought it a great deal better to let the balance of the soldiers, who were marching through our streets in defence of their country, have a vote in Montana than to let traitors vote there. He did not believe this question would distract the public mind unless the Senator and those who acted with him, stirred it up. Such speeches as the Senator had made to-day had that effect. He believed the war had been protracted three years in consequence of the fear of our leaders that they would distract the sentiment of the North. It was two years before we dared to ask negroes to fight for us. He would take the stout arms and brave hearts of these black men.

The Senate then rejected the motion to adhere to its amendment, and agreed to a request for a committee of conference.

Two or three private bills passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, (Union,) the Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to inquire into the truth of the statement that the Winnebago Indians are in a starving condition, and to report what legislation, if any, is necessary to relieve their present destitution and deplorable condition.

INCREASE OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said he proposed to modify the joint resolution he introduced last Monday to increase the tariff, and asked that the subject be considered this evening. This was agreed to. The arrangement is that the resolution may, for some time, be discussed in five minute speeches.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill giving the bounty of $100 to any non-commissioned officer, private, *musician or artificer* who shall have been honorably discharged in consequence of wounds received or injuries in the service and in the line of his duty, and a pro rata share of said bounty of $100 to any volunteers for a proportionate term of service *exceeding three months, as is now provided by law* for those serving two years.

NOTE.—This resolution is preceded by a preamble having reference to two years' New-York Volunteers, the proposition being designed to meet their case.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas. It authorizes Commanding Generals in the field to carry into execution sentences against guerrillas and persons guilty of robbery, arson, burglary, rape and violation of the laws and customs of war, and spies, mutineers, and murderers. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Internal Tax Bill.

Section ninety-seven, imposing a tax upon the sales of bonds, stocks, &c., being under consideration,

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union,) offered the following substitute for the rates proposed by the committee:

Upon all sales of gold and silver, bullion and coin, sterling exchange, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities one-tenth of one per cent. on the amount of sales shall be charged, and upon all contracts for such sales.

Mr. FRANK argued that the country has need of revenue: that many articles had been taxed heavily, while the tax upon stocks and bonds was comparatively light; that persons who deal in stocks could well afford the amount proposed, amounting to but one dollar on a thousand. If it was claimed that those who speculate in stocks experienced a hardship from the increase proposed, he would only say that the *country already suffered* by their operations, and his greatest fears of financial troubles arose from the immense traffic of the stock boards. Should illegitimate sales be cut off, the country in the end would be greatly the gainer. He hoped there would be no *opposition to his amendment*, as, if adopted, the Government would receive several millions of revenue.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the amendment, saying it was a new tax, and he thought the amendment reported by the committee, doubling the rates as originally reported, was as much as the business would bear.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he was surprised at his colleague, (STEBBINS,) who had heretofore so eloquently depicted the effects of speculation upon the finances of the country, and had proposed so low a tax upon these operations, and which was totally inadequate. He thought this business would bear a much higher rate of taxation.

Mr. A. W. CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) said he had examined the account of stock sales in New-York for last Saturday, and they amounted to $15,000,000, and that, with the sale in other cities, would yield a revenue, at the proposed tax of his colleague, of $15,000 per day to the Government.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) said we were told that if we fix the tax too high the brokers would evade it, and cheat the Government out of any revenue from it. We did not hear this argument applied to other taxes. He contended that we should make the law so strong, and so well guarded that they could not dodge it or cheat the Government. The argument was not a good one. He agreed with the gentleman from New-York who offered the amendment, and was in favor of imposing the tax of one-tenth of one per cent upon these operations.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, wished, in the absence of the member from New-York, (STEBBINS,) who originated this tax, to present two or three facts to the committee. He regretted that imputations should be cast upon the motives of the gentleman. He was as patriotic and sincere as any member.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, disavowed any intention of casting imputations upon his colleague. He only expressed his surprise that he should favor so low a tax on these sales.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) defended his colleague, and said he thought the gentleman did his colleague an injustice. He was in favor of the amendment of his colleague, (FRANK.)

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) was very sure that there was no class to be affected by this bill who could better bear it than the brokers of *New-York. Their operations had become more extensive* and their profits from this war greater than those of any other class of people. He charged that the financial difficulties had been caused more by stock gamblers of New-York than by anything else, except the impolicy of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to amend the amendment of the gentleman from New-York, (FRANK,) by making the tax one-fifth of one per cent. They were able, and gentlemen seemed willing to bear it.

Mr. RANDALL's amendment was agreed to, and Mr. FRANK's amendment as amended adopted.

All premiums awarded, as tokens of merit by any Agricultural Society, Corporation or Association, for any purpose whatever, are exempt from tax.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the committee having risen for that purpose, the House took a recess from 1½ to 2½, in order to enable members to witness the grand review of a large body of troops.

On the reassembling of the House, the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill was resumed.

Amendments were made so as to read that the tax on all swine slaughtered for sale should be ten cents per head; on all sheep and lambs slaughtered for sale five cents per head—provided that all cattle, not exceeding five in number, and all calves, swine, sheep and lambs, not exceeding twenty in number, slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption shall be exempt from duty.

Insurance companies are to pay one and a half per centum on their gross receipts of premiums or assessments for insurance.

The tax on lotteries was increased to five per centum on the gross amount of receipts.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a proviso to exempt from taxation lotteries, raffles or gift enterprises by sanitary fairs or religious associations for the relief of our soldiers or some other charitable use, a permit to be obtained from the collector of the district where the lottery, raffle or gift enterprise takes place.

This proviso was adopted.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, (Union,) would increase the taxes on theatres, operas, circuses and museums, from two to five per centum on the gross receipts. Such places, he said, could better bear such a tax than bridge and telegraph companies, which are taxed five per centum.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont (Union,) said there was a vast difference between places of amusement and telegraph and bridge companies. The receipts of the latter were mainly profits, while out of the receipts of places of amusement ninety-five per centum had to be paid for expenses. The object is revenue, and not to close such places.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) moved that the tax be increased from one to two per centum on theatres and circuses, and this was agreed to.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The committee here rose, when

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. CHANDLER is not entitled to a seat from the Second Congressional District of Virginia.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed, when the House at 4½ o'clock took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

CONCERNING GEN. BLAIR.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to offer a resolution, that, as a general order of the War Department assigns Maj.-Gen. BLAIR to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, the President be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to inform them whether F. P. BLAIR is a Major-General, and if so, when he was appointed; and whether said F. P. BLAIR resigned his commission of Major-General before he took his seat in Congress, and what action was taken on such resignation.

FRAUDS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the report of Gen. DIX, concerning fraudulent transactions in the New-York Custom-house.

Mr. POMEROY objected to both resolutions. We did not require resolutions, but action.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a joint resolution raising the duties on imports, to take place from and after its passage, and to continue until July 1, 1864.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a proviso that printing paper, unsized and used for books and newspapers, exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution. He said his object was that additional burthen should not be imposed on the diffusion of intellectual light and knowledge.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS offered a substitute for the resolution, proposing for sixty days after the passage of the resolution to add forty per cent. to the tariff now imposed on goods, wares and merchandise.

The House proceeded first to perfect Mr. MORRILL's resolution.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD offered an amendment providing that nothing in the resolutions should be construed to include goods, wares and merchandise in bonded warehouse or on the way from place of importation. He said this was most extraordinary legislation. Heretofore bills of this character were prepared with great caution, and deliberated upon with great care. But here was a resolution proposing, in one general sweeping provision, an enormous increase in the whole tariff. If it be said that the condition of the public finances required this increase, he would caution the Government against a policy which might become prohibitory. But if they were determined to adopt this measure, he demanded that goods in bond and in the course of importation be exempt from its operation. He submitted that the *inhabitants and importers could not stand this kind of* legislation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) said the gentleman had changed his views since the Whisky question was before the House. On that occasion the gentleman had remarked that everybody should be prepared for taxes. Although he always gave consideration and respect to what the gentleman advanced, he was unable to understand how he could explain his positions. He knew the gentleman discriminated largely against the West and looked to his own countrymen. It seemed to him that the importers should be as well prepared to pay duties as the manufacturers of whisky, or anything else for the public market.

Mr. WOOD said there was a marked distinction between the two cases. A merchant sends forth an order for a cargo to Europe. The goods are received under the same law and regulations as when the order was given. This did not apply to whisky.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said when the farmer planted his corn and sent it to market, he did so on the faith of the Government. He granted that they might sometimes be mistaken in relation to the present Administration, which did make some pledges at the beginning but had not fulfilled them.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) could not support the resolution. It violated a sound principle of legislation, and if we adopted the principle of changing the tariff every year, or every six or three months, it would unsettle the whole trade of the country.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he could not see the difference between the whisky dealer and the importer. The distillers had notice of a tax, and they worked night and day to meet the requirement. And with what degree of consistency could the House impose duties on imported goods, which might not arrive here for two or three months. He thought goods in transitu should be exempt as long as liquors on hand were not taxed.

Mr. WOOD's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment increasing the tax on wool costing 40 cents per pound seven per cent., and over 40 cents ten per cent. He contended that wool would bear an increase over the present rates.

Debate followed on the subject of wool, participated in by Messrs. Dawes, Rice, Morrill, of Vermont, Moorhead, Morrill, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Mr. MORRILL thought the discussion had already proceeded a considerable length, and he desired the question to be taken.

Mr. F. WOOD said they had met this resolution in the most liberal terms, and discussion should be allowed as long as gentlemen spoke directly to the question.

Mr. MORRILL replied that he would soon endeavor to reach a vote.

The House adopted an amendment assessing a duty of 8 and 11 cents on wool under and over 40 cents per pound.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that instead of from 10 to 50 cents per gallon on all descriptions of wines and according to value, there shall be 50 per cent. imposed on all wines, ales and porter in addition to the tariff now authorized by law.

Mr. STEVENS explained his substitute. The object was to put 50 per cent. on the present rates of duty on everything so as to keep out importations. The resolution was designed to operate until a tariff bill could be deliberately framed. If this resolution had been in operation last week we should have received two millions of revenue, and he showed the difference of eleven millions of imports and three of exports.

Mr. F. WOOD said if the gentleman expected by this measure to depress the price of gold it would fail of its effect.

Mr. STEVENS replied that this was not the object, but might be the consequence. He did not believe in legislation to depress the price of gold.

Mr. WOOD was glad to hear it, and thought we should be satisfied from past experience that the efforts to depress gold were vain and futile.

Mr. MORRILL (of Vermont,) violently opposed the substitute, and moved the previous question.

Mr. MORRILL's resolution proposes to increase the duties on imports until *July 1, 1864*, imposing both *specific and ad valorem duties on different articles*, including various kinds of tobacco, cigars, wines, ales, porter, iron, liquors, &c.

The House for this adopted the substitute of Mr. STEVENS, and subsequently passed it, after having a vote by yeas and nays.

The joint resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, 50 per cent. of the rates of duties and imports now imposed by law on all goods, wares and merchandise, and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties now charged on the importation of such articles, provided that printing-paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

MR. BLAIR'S POSITION.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House whether Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Representative from Missouri, now holds any appointment or commission in the military service; and if so, whether he is now acting under any such appointment.

GOVERNMENT RIGHTS IN MINING LANDS.

The House took up the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. F. WOOD, requesting the President to take such measures as in his judgment are necessary to protect the rights and interests of the United States in the mines and mineral lands of Colorado and Arizona, until proper legislation shall be provided by Congress.

The resolution was laid on the table—Yeas 62, Nays 56.

THE BOUNDARY OF MAINE.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) moved that the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, asking for the protection of the northeastern boundary of that State, be referred to a select committee of seven.

Agreed to—yeas, 64; nays, 58.

The House then adjourned.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Late Battles in Louisiana—The Rebels Maintain their Position—Banks Retreats to Grand Ecore—Perilous Navigation of the Red River—Kirby Smith Reported Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 25.

Cairo dates of yesterday, by mail, say the steamer *Von Phul*, from New-Orleans the evening of the 18th, had arrived.

It seemed to be generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana had been against BANKS; for while the enemy remained on the ground after Saturday's fight, BANKS retreated forty miles.

The transport *Black Hawk* suffered considerably above Alexandria from the enemy, besides having several killed and wounded.

The report that there was another fight on the 16th was a mistake.

The steamers *Rob Roy* and *Mattie Stephens* had arrived at New-Orleans from the Red River, having run the gauntlet of a large number of guerrillas on the banks. The *Rob Roy* had four guns and fought most of her way down. A cannon ball passed through the clerk's office. One soldier was killed and five wounded on the *Mattie Stephens*.

The rebels were still in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge. Our army was at Grand Ecore, fortifying on both banks of the river.

Admiral PORTER reported that there were only five feet of water at Grand Ecore. The gunboat *Eastport* was aground there. All the large boats were below; but those of light draught were above.

Prisoners say that KIRBY SMITH and STEEL were killed in the recent battles.

The steamer *Laurel*, from the Red River for New-Orleans, having stopped at Plant Station to take on cotton, the crew and soldiers got drunk at a distillery at that place, when a company of the First Louisiana Rebel Cavalry made a descent on the boat, and the passengers and crew were robbed and paroled.

The New-Orleans cotton market had declined, prices ranging from 63c. for low middling to 68c. for strictly middling. Sugar active and advanced; 15c. to 21½c. for inferior to white clarified. Molasses scarce at 85c.@90c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lee's Position—Rebel Cavalry Movements—Strength of the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

The *Star* of this afternoon says: "Information from the rebel lines as late as Friday morning last, is to the effect that LEE was not, as has been reported, moving toward the Shenandoah Valley, but was at that time in his old position on the Rapidan. Such movements of his cavalry as were going on seemed to be in the nature of reconnoissance to ascertain *GRANT's purposes; and the fact of GRANT having* sent out an unusually large picket force, seems to have mystified the enemy on various occasions. LEE's army was preparing for a sudden move, but was seemingly disposed to wait for GRANT to open and develop his game.

The movement of our gunboats up the Rappahannock had raised an alarm in Richmond that BURNSIDE was effecting a landing there, and a new alarm had been raised by the rebels of a movement by the Federals on the south side of the James River. The rebels are divided between the fear that LEE may be invested in Richmond, should he fall back there, and the fear that he may be outflanked by GRANT should he remain in his present position.

Two week's ago LEE's forces amounted to 60,000 men, and it believed now, that with the reinforcements he has been able to bring up, that they do not amount to over 80,000."

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

An Expedition up the Rappahannock—The Rebels Putting Torpedoes in the River.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

The Navy Department has received a communication dated April 22, from Commander FOX, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, in relation to a recent expedition up the Rappahannock. He says:

"Having learned from various sources that the rebel Government had established a ferry at Circus Point, a few miles below Rappahannock, *on the Rappahannock* River, and was busily engaged in collecting *boats at some point on the river*, for the purpose of attacking blockading vessels, I proceeded thither with a portion of the flotilla on the 18th inst., where I remained until evening, and visited all the ferries from Circus Point to Windmill Point, with the following result: Two ferries broken up, seven large lighters, each capable of carrying a hundred men; three pontoon boats, twenty-two large drafts and canoes, 300 white oak beams and knees, large enough for the construction of a sloop-of-war; 22 large boats, one of which is capable of carrying small arms; a large amount of bacon and wheat, and a large lot of smaller articles, which were brought off at Bohler's Point. On the south side of Rappahannock Landing our men were opposed by a force of rebel cavalry, said to be five hundred, which was kept at bay by the fire of the *Eureka* in Harriott's Creek. Eight of our seamen chased six of the rebel cavalry. The rebels made an attack on the *Eureka* on the afternoon of the 21st inst. and were splendidly thrashed."

Commodore PARKER says that he has it from reliable authority that the rebels have placed torpedoes in the Rappahannock and all the branches of the Chesapeake. He speaks in high terms of the *Eureka*.

From Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Wednesday, April 13.

Gov. MURPHY was inaugurated yesterday. Over 10,000 citizens and soldiers were present. A grand procession of the military, members of the Legislature, State officers, freedmen, &c., preceded the ceremonies, which were very impressive, and elicited the most enthusiastic cheering. The city was brilliantly illuminated at night. The Governor's Message was sent to the Legislature last night.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

A COMPENDIOUS HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST. WITH NUMEROUS SPECIMENS, by GEORGE L. CRAIK, LL.D., Professor of History and of English Literature in Queens College, Belfast. 2 volumes, 8vo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

If there is one subject of a purely literary nature that proves attractive to every person of ordinary culture—a common ground where members of all sects and parties meet on an equal footing, induced by an instinctive taste for the study—it is certainly our vernacular tongue, and the wide range of inquiry connected with its mechanism, etymology and distinctive characteristics, compared with other languages of the earth, as an organ of national thought and expression. An aptitude for these pursuits has long been shown by Americans. Acute minds have always found pleasure in dwelling on them. The number of works on grammar produced in this country during the present century [illegible] surpasses what England has done; nay more, that the mother country is indebted to them for its standard vocabulary and the generally accepted rules of its speech, is proved in a moment when the names of NOAH WEBSTER and LINDLEY MURRAY are recalled; while in the higher learning of modern philology the works of GEORGE P. MARSH, though but recently written, at once took acknowledged rank among the most valuable contributions ever made to the history and philosophy of the language.

Many indications would seem to point out this as likely to prove the chosen field of American scholarship, nor is the relation in which this country originally stood to England adverse to the supposition, but the contrary, as analogy testifies. The oldest and proudest names in poetry and history—HOMER and HERODOTUS—owe their birth and nurture, not to Continental Greece, but to its Asiatic Colonies. Our only extant fragment of Phœnician literature comes to us not from Tyre or Sidon, but from the Colonial Carthage, and at the other extremity of the ancient world, the old Norse language and literature when it had died out in Scandinavia, its original seat, has flourished for centuries in the remote Northern Colony of Iceland.

It is only of late that the true method of procedure in philological studies has been generally understood. Vast ingenuity was constantly wasted in empirical attempts to explain the phenomena of language, and lay down rules for its structure, viewing it simply in its modern state. But living language is an organism full of vitality, drawing from the past by roots widely spread and deeply set, and until these are traced to their origin no satisfactory results can be obtained. It is often a sufficient reason why a thing is, when we know how and by what process it came to be what we now find it; consequently, research among the early extant monuments of the English tongue is a necessary preliminary for any accurate comprehension of its present state and future tendencies. This alone is enough to engage attention to the pursuit, and when to it is added the actual charm of the vigorous speech, the wild fancy, and the sound, hearty, inartificial tone of thought, everywhere breaking through the mannerism and pedantry of its day in the elder literature of England, we need not wonder at its general acceptation as an object for scientific investigation, and higher educational acquirement.

Rich men sometimes are said to grow regardless of their treasures, in proportion as they abound in them. This is undoubtedly the case with England as a nation in relation to its intellectual life, and the literary works that indicate and define its progress. There is no other country in Europe, however few its inhabitants and confined its literature, but what abounds in histories and guides to the student who would search out its growth and development. The English alone have had, until recent times, absolutely nothing of the [illegible] advantages of [illegible] too obvi[illegible] but the magnitude of the task has possibly deterred any one from undertaking it. Poetry and the drama are the only branches of belles-lettres that have met with chroniclers, more or less imperfect, in the works of WARTON, COLLIER, ELLIS, CAMPBELL, and SOUTHEY. Other departments have been, if not entirely neglected, treated in a slight and meagre manner; and we seem as far as ever from attaining to a true philosophical history of English literature. Such a history, indeed, is worthy the toil and travail of the ripest scholars and most brilliant writers, whose combined efforts might perfect a work too large for individual achievement. Few national possessions could excel it in importance. It should show how the actual life of the nation—the social being of man—his enjoyments and sufferings in this world, his hopes and fears of another are mirrored in its literature, and mutually react on each other. How it reflects every phase of national existence, every forward step in fine and industrial art, every triumph of human power over physical nature, deriving form and color from each, and urging on to new conquests. By what living processes the English tongue and its literature grew up from the impotent utterance and feeble conceptions of the Thirteenth Century, to the divine power of expression displayed in TYNDALE'S version of the New Testament in the Sixteenth—the revelations of man's moral nature in the dramas of SHAKSPEARE, and the grand organ tones of MILTON, "transcending the flaming bounds of space and time," in the Seventeenth—it should be its purpose to elucidate and explain, and connecting every movement of the past with its answering thrill in the present, propound the law of their intimate relations and mutual dependence. The work before us does not aim at the realization of this ideal, but that does not detract from its value as an aid to the study, whose ultimate results we have just indicated.

Prof. CRAIK is one of the band of able and faithful literary workmen collected around him by Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT during the prosecution of the great works that his enterprise gave birth to, under the sanction of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." As joint editor of the *Pictorial History of England*, and a steady contributor to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, much of Mr. CRAIK's labors have been of that unassuming nature which is more productive of popular benefit than of fame to the author. His successful works, *The Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties*, *The Romance of the Peerage*, and other books, served to make him known as a sound historical scholar and a pleasing and accurate writer. Since his appointment to a Professorship of English literature in the College at Belfast, his studies have tended toward philological subjects as evidenced by his books, *The English of Shakespeare*, *Outlines of the English Language*, and more especially by the considerable work now before us, so elegantly republished by Mr. SCRIBNER.

The History of English Literature and Language may be recommended to the student as a guide always sure, and as satisfactory as its limits will admit, to the gathered harvest of a thousand years—from ALFRED the Great to VICTORIA—now existing in a language radically identical for the whole of that period, the common property of all who are born to it, "a personal endowment not to be limited by local accidents, but the rightful possession of those who claim SHAKESPEARE'S language for their mother tongue." As a writer, the principal characteristics of Mr. CRAIK are good sense and a command of ample information, derived usually from the original sources. He has not aimed at producing a brilliant book. From the number of topics necessary to be glanced at, much of it necessarily assumes the appearance of a brief catalogue; but the critical judgments of the writers, as they come under review, are unpretending and correct. The illustrative extracts exemplify sufficiently the gradual progress of the language, and the bibliography of the books and authors necessary to be consulted for more thorough mastery of the subject, has had much pains bestowed upon it, and will prove of great value, especially in this country, where information of this kind is eagerly sought for. In addition to the notices of the successive writers—the bright names that stud our literary annals—are given sketches of the general condition of culture at various periods, the state of classical learning, the universities, libraries, the progress of scientific discovery, &c. So that the book is a well-digested and comprehensive repertory of the facts that constitute our knowledge, concerning the mental illumination of the people and realm of England, from the first glimmer of an intellectual dawn to the Victorian age.

Prof. CRAIK is a strong advocate for the essential continuity of the language, and entirely discards the much abused words, "Saxon," and "Anglo-Saxon," from his vocabulary. He says, and with evident reason, "If the people were Saxon and the language Saxon, before the Norman Conquest, nothing in that catastrophe can possibly have converted either the one or the other into English; but in truth, they have always been English, which is, and can be the only reason why they are English now." Not to quarrel about a name, it is impossible to avoid noticing how, in the providential scheme of the World's Government, the dialect brought by the obscure tribe of *Angles* or *Angli*, from a corner of Sleswick so narrow as not to be noticed by any continental historian, has expanded from its parent source, and still rolls on overspreading countless islands and new Continents, supplying for the most active and energetic families of civilized man, an organ of communication unparalleled in the extent of its diffusion by any other known form of speech.

Though the original language of the Angles is not identified with any continental dialect, they evidently possessed affinities with both the Scandinavian and Teutonic races, (for whom their country (so does history repeat itself) is at this day the battle-field. The noble fragment of "Beowulf," which probably dates from a period antecedent to their arrival in Britain, breathes, both in form and essence, the old Viking spirit; and the triumphal lyric ode on King ATHELSTANE'S victory at Brunanburgh, in the latter days of their dominion, shows how long the Scaldic fire smouldered beneath the surface. But little of this romantic element occurs in the extant old English or Saxon literature. The influence of the Church was early at work to repress the wild flow of imagination, suggestive of pagan times, and a heavy, matter-of-fact spirit, a decorous dullness, is impressed on most of what remains to us of the writings of our forefathers of the ante-Norman period. The language itself was written with decaying force and perspicuity, and unmistakable signs of an effete civilization were perceptible both in the State and in letters, when the forcible intrusion of a foreign element, though for a time almost fatally repressive in its influence, sowed the germs of future revivification.

Prof. CRAIK's theory of the changes undergone by the English language is simple, and convenient as easily remembered. In the earliest state in which it is known to us old English, (or Saxon,) we find a language homogeneous in its vocabulary, free from indebtedness to any foreign source for its words, which all bear the mark of a kindred origin, and synthetic in its grammatical structure, possessing and using a formative power in the adaptation of words to the relation of persons, times, &c. In this condition it remained till the eleventh century, or about the date of the Norman Conquest. It has since, though of course always operated upon like everything human, by the law of gradual change, undergone only two decided revolutions. The cause that produced the first of these, commenced to operate immediately after the Norman Conquest. The effect of this was not, as is commonly supposed, to change the national speech and flood its vocabulary with new terms expressive of new ideas and relations. Instead of this being the case, two languages—Old English and Anglo-Norman—existed together for two centuries or more, confronting each other with scarcely any interchange of elements. But though the the "*lowe men holdeth to Englysse*," as ROBERT of Gloucester says (A. D. 1300,) scorning to borrow from the French of "the heymen of thys land," English none the less was experiencing a radical change. Its discouragement as a literary language led to the disregard of its old synthetical structure, the suppression of the grammatical intricacies occasioned by the inflections of nouns, the arbitrary distinctions of gender, &c., in fact to the conversion of an inflectional into a non-inflectional, of a synthetic into an analytical language, while its vocabulary still continued to be substantially homogeneous and unmixed with foreign accessions. This change, by which the second English, or semi-Saxon was formed, came to an end about the year A. D. 1300. It is illustrated by the curious old metrical chronicles of LAYAMON and ROBERT of Gloucester, the Scripture paraphrases of ORMIN, known as "The Ormulum," and the ethical poems of ROBERT MANNYNG and RICHARD ROLLE. The next change commenced immediately following the period last mentioned, and is still in operation. By it the immediate contiguity of a powerful neighbor began to tell on the English speech, already in a state of grammatical disintegration. Its vocabulary lost its homogeneous character, and freely admitted words of Latin and French extraction, derived from the Anglo-Norman conquerors, becoming so essentially composite that the latest examination of our dictionaries shows two-thirds of the words to be of foreign extraction, and only one-third native. This calculation, however, gives an unfair impression of the truth, embracing, as it does, the whole body of words in the language. Of these in common colloquial use, (about 5,000,) probably four-fifths are of native stock. Men still are born, live, love, fight, die, and are buried, in the use of the old English tongue. Hope, joy, dread and fear find in it their natural utterance. The fundamental framework, all that may be called its skeleton or bony structure, is of this formation, and also, perhaps, the better part of its muscular tissue.

The introduction of the foreign or Gallo-Romanic element was, however, of incalculable [illegible]. By its fusion with the native speech, English was enriched in a manner that no other Teutonic language can boast of, and gained for the higher uses of expression a wealth of material, derived from the two ethnological sources, most important in their action on the world's history, that could only thus have been moulded and adapted to fit it for embodying the thoughts of its mighty masters, CHAUCER, BACON, SHAKESPEARE and MILTON.

The portion of English literature to which Mr. CRAIK's history is, properly speaking, devoted, is that of the third and still subsisting form of the language, when, by the gradual process briefly explained, its vocabulary, from homogeneous had become composite, and its structure was based on the *analytic*, by the abandonment of the *synthetic form*. Though these divisions express actual and indisputable facts, the lines of demarcation are drawn differently by different writers, and, in the present case, the author of *Piers Plowman* is placed by some at the end of the second, by others as signalizing the commencement of the third period. This remarkable book has lately claimed the attention of the first critics, MILMAN, MARSH, &c. From the extraordinary anticipation it affords of the Protestant or Reformation doctrines, two centuries in advance of their actual promulgation, its vigorous vein of thought, and stout, hearty, old English feeling, indignant against corruption in high places, whether of Church or State, it clearly marks the commencement of a new era, when the Commons became a power in the State, and the "lay men" found their interest in listening to the voice of those who, a century or two before, were in a condition scarcely removed from servitude or slavery. No doubt can exist as to the position of the next great name, GEOFFREY CHAUCER, our first poet, and the true father of our literature properly so-called. The place he occupies is nearly analogous to that of HOMER in Grecian, and DANTE in Italian poetry. Compared with his productions, all that precedes is barbarism, and the succeeding five centuries have left little that surpasses him. As was powerfully remarked by BLAKE, the artist, "The characters of CHAUCER's pilgrims are the characters which compose all ages and nations—some of the names or titles are altered by time, but the characters themselves forever remain, unaltered, and consequently they are the physiognomies or lineaments of universal human life, beyond which nature never steps. Names alter, things never alter. Accident ever varies, substance can never suffer change or decay. As NEWTON numbered the stars, and as LINNÆUS numbered the plants, so CHAUCER numbered the classes of men." Mr. CRAIK dwells at length on CHAUCER, and in the sixty pages devoted to his works, discusses the various questions connected with them, besides giving copious extracts in illustration of his criticisms. The names of GOWER, BARBOUR, and others of less account follow, and the rise of English prose composition dates but little subsequent to CHAUCER's time. To Sir JOHN MANDEVILLE, whose credit as a traveler has gradually cleared up as the remote regions he visited have become better known, must be awarded the title of the first English prose writer in the order of time, but the solemn utterances of WYCLIFFE and his school are now heard. The state of intellectual exaltation and expansion that accompanied their lifelong struggles against the ruling despotism that sought to crush mental freedom, is exemplified in the power and strength they gave the language, (much of which through the translation of the Bible continues among our familiar phraseology,) that seems to grow in majesty with the deep and earnest feeling of which it was the vehicle. The dark and confused period occupied by the War of the Roses, seriously interrupted the current of intellectual life in England. It is illustrated by no names of eminence in literature, but the great events which nearly synchronise with its close, found a nation exhausted indeed with faction and bloodshed, but once more united, and in a position favorable for the exertion of their influence. The invention of Printing, the restoration of classical learning, the Lutheran Reformation, the discovery of the New World beyond the Atlantic, all bore too strongly upon the daily life of the people to pass without leaving their marked traces. The accession of England, under HENRY VIII., to the political system of Europe, made way for the diffusion of foreign literature among the learned classes, which gave breadth and comprehension to their work. The prevailing tone of thought and discussion in the days of the Reformation under HENRY VIII. and his successors, was absorbingly theological and polemic, as the writings of Sir THOMAS MORE, CRANMER and LATIMER, scarcely yet obsolete, show; but poetry was kept alive by SURREY and WYATT, and the religious question once settled by the strong arm of Government—under ELIZABETH—the nation awoke to a brighter phase of intellectual existence. The Elizabethan literature (Mr. CRAIK observes) "belongs, in great *portion, to the reign of her successor, JAMES I.; but the common name, nevertheless, is the fair* and proper one. It sprung up in the age of ELIZABETH, and was mainly the product of influences which belonged to that age, although the effect extended into another. It was born and ripened in that sunny morning of a new day—'Great ELIZA's golden time'—when a general sense of security had given men ease of mind, and disposed them to freedom of thought, while the economical advancement of the country put life and spirit into everything, and its growing power and renown filled and elevated the national heart. But such periods of quiet and prosperity seem only to be intellectually productive when they have been preceded and ushered in by a time of uncertainty and struggle, which has tried men's spirits; the contrast seems to be wanted to make the favorable influences be felt and tell, or the faculty required must come in part out of the strife and contention, and this double parentage is emphatically the attribute of an Elizabethan literature." This cotemporary galaxy of great poets, dramatists and prose writers meets with due attention from Mr. CRAIK. SPENSER is dwelt on at greater length than any other name; and SHAKESPEARE, as a subject too teeming and prolific for compression, receives only a summary criticism. His brother dramatists are all enumerated and characterized appreciatingly; but the author is firm in the faith that the difference between them is not merely of degree, but of absolute kind, and that "None of his predecessors, must be thought of along with him, when he appears before us like Prometheus moulding the figures of men, and breathing into them the animation and all the passions of life." His very language, indeed, was his own creation, answering with unerring certainty to every momentary mood or impulse of his impersonations. "In whose handling was language ever such a flame of fire as it is in his? His wonderful potency in the use of this instrument would alone set him above all other writers."

The two hundred years that elapsed from the defeat of the Spanish Armada, to the new world which followed the breaking out of the French revolution, are best known to us by the succession of five great names in literature, each typical of the prevailing style and tendencies, each marking the highest range of the intellectual tide. SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, DRYDEN, POPE, JOHNSON, are representative men in a sense that scarcely applies to any others. They are always in our ear or eye—SHAKESPEARE at Stratford-on-Avon, MILTON in his study, DRYDEN amidst his admirers at the Rose Tavern, POPE in his Twickenham villa, JOHNSON supping at the Mitre in Fleet-street, the most cherished pictures of our literary memory—the minutest circumstances of their long and personal lives and careers, form a constant subject of study, and we are grateful to any one who digs out a new incident concerning them from the ruins of time. SHAKESPEARE, the first and greatest, stands present to all, an embodiment in the flesh of the multitudinous richness, the many sided intellectual development of the Elizabethan age. Unlike the easy enjoyable life of SHAKESPEARE, MILTON was brought face to face with convulsions, when the strength of his convictions forbade a neutral policy. His two-fold life—one passing on in storm and struggle, the common lot of the time; the other, serene in the highest heaven of contemplation, his own peculiar heritage, are mirrored in every page of his writings. DRYDEN and POPE both exemplify the prevalence of foreign and principally French models and canons of taste, brought into fashion at the Restoration, and all powerful during the reign of Queen ANNE. In DRYDEN, the native brain force and heartiness, the thoroughly English character of the man is conspicuous through the trammels of a false taste, and he has given examples of composition that for indignant vehemence, narrative rapidity, declamatory magnificence and sweep and variety of versification have never been excelled. POPE shows us the untamed vigor of his master DRYDEN, polished to an excess of literary delicacy that, for brilliant and felicitous workmanship, is the admiration of all posterity. But there is still a marked difference between his literary language and the common speech of the day. His guides are always the French poets and critics, his turns of phrase have often a foreign air, and faithfully represent the tone of the upper stratum of social life, to which it was his never-ceasing pride to belong. In Dr. JOHNSON, the old national sturdiness reappeared through the fashionable conventionalities of the day. Though it was his fancy to array his works intended for the public in a cumbrous garb of semi-classical associations, we know, beyond dispute, how little the great man *talked* or *thought* in "Johnsonese." Sprung from the people and glorying in the rugged strength of their impressions and prejudices even, affectation and pretension fled before the clear daylight of his strong common sense, and thanks to his biographer, his words are more current among his countrymen than those of any other writer—SHAKESPEARE excepted. Mr. CRAIK does not stop at the Johnsonian era, but continues his survey to the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, and the last age of the GEORGES, when the multitude of contending names is so great that it must be for posterity to decide on their precedence. The Victorian era he treats more summarily, in general critical remarks. Compared with former periods, he declares its special characteristics to consist in the different relative positions of Prose and Verse—the former now being completely in the ascendant—the great preponderance in our present literature of the narrative element, particularly as applied to the representation of real life in the modern novel—the cosmopolitan influence of universal familiarity with foreign literature, especially that of Germany—the impatience of all old bonds often animated by the sheer impulse of innovation, and the ostentation of art shown in the highly finished poetry of the present day.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The Statement of an Eye-Witness and Participant—Full Confirmation of the Terrible Ferocity of the Rebels.

EDWARD B. BENTON, a citizen, resident of Fort Pillow, who was present at the inhuman massacre by the rebel troops under FORREST, at Fort Pillow, has been examined by Gen. ROSECRANS, and from his evidence we condense the following facts:

Question—Where have you resided last?

Answer—I was in Missouri, engaged in furnishing beef to the Government troops on the North Missouri road, until a year ago last July; I then went down to Fort Pillow, and have been there ever since.

Q.—What was your business there?

A.—I owned [illegible] acres of the fort, bordering on the river, and the very land we fought on; I was putting in a hundred acres of cotton just outside of the fortifications, which was my principal business.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

Q.—What was the time of day the first flag came in?

A.—It came in about 2 o'clock; I should think 1½ or 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—Had they made any attack then?

A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—Had they tried to carry the fort by storm and been repulsed?

A.—Oh, yes, Sir; at one time the Confederate troops had all disappeared.

Q.—When the flag of truce came in did they make any disposition of their troops around the fort there?

A.—Yes, Sir. *After the flag of truce was sent, and the firing ceased, they came up on all sides to within* ten yards of the very embankment that screened us.

Q.—While the flag of truce was waiting?

A.—Yes, Sir; more especially the northern side—just under the bank looking toward Coal Creek.

Q.—How long was that flag inside our lines?

A.—One hour was the time. I suppose it was all of an hour.

Q.—Do you know the nature of it?

A.—It was for an unconditional surrender.

Q.—It was refused by Maj. Booth?

A.—By Maj. Bradford—yes, Sir—Maj. Booth had been killed. He asked time to consult with the gunboats, and finally returned, answered that there were none of HAWKINS' men there, and he never would surrender.

Q.—When the flag went back, did they commence firing again?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Kept it up for how long?

A.—They commenced firing again, but the firing didn't last fifteen minutes; up to this time there had not been twenty killed on our side.

STRENGTH OF THE GARRISON.

Q.—What was the strength of the garrison?

A.—Five hundred and eighty, I think, just.

Q.—How many of those were negroes?

A.—About three hundred and eighty—nearly four hundred; I don't know exactly to a man.

Q.—How many citizens besides yourself?

A.—William W. Cutler of Chicago, and a young man by the name of Robinson; he was a soldier, but in citizen's clothes, and got off on that plea.

HOW THE FORT WAS CAPTURED.

Q. The second flag that came in—about how long after the first?

A. Well, there was no *second* flag of truce, except the one; there was no firing in the interim.

Q. Was there any firing while the first was in?

A. No, sir; not a single shot was fired on either side. After the flag of truce had been rejected, or the surrender rejected, they were so close to the fort that about three thousand just sprang right in, and the whole garrison threw down their arms at once. The bigger portion of the darkies jumped down the bank towards the Mississippi River, without any arms at all, and were followed by Forrest's men, and shot indiscriminately, black and white, with handkerchiefs held over them in a great number of instances—as many as fifty, I should think.

MURDERING THE PRISONERS.

Q. Did you see any of these persons formed in line and shot down?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?

A. They were collected, at least I should think, five or six different times.

Q. How long a line?

A. Well, it was more in a collection than it was properly in a straight line. There was a line probably as long as this room—about thirty or thirty-five feet.

Q. These lines were scattered by rebel shots several times?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These men were unarmed?

A. Unarmed. No arms of any description, and held both hands, begging for quarter.

Q. Were you put in the line?

A. No, sir, I was not; I succeeded in getting over the fortifications, and got under fallen timber, where I remained until dark. After dark, I attempted to go toward Hatchie River, and wandered near Post No. 2, leading out of the fort inside of it, where I could see [illegible], where I laid until the next day, about 2 o'clock. *I heard fragments of two shots fired singly at different time, within the fort during that time, and screams and cheers.*

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL.

About two o'clock the dogs were getting so close to me that I knew they were on my track.

Q.—What do you mean by "the dogs?"

A.—Hunting out people everywhere. They have dogs.

Q.—They had bloodhounds?

A.—Yes, sir. I left the most of my clothing and hastened down a ravine in the timber, and kept on through the ravine till I came to the Coal Creek bottom, some mile and a half, and swam across. I finally succeeded in getting to the Island. I had to swim across the river and a bayou. That is all I saw.

BURYING THEIR PRISONERS.

Oh, I was there at the fort two days after the battle, and saw the remains of burnt persons; helped to bury one of the dead that I saw shot in cold blood, lying right where he was left, and saw many of them, white and black, all buried together, and a number three days afterward, not buried.

Q. How many did you see shot in this way?

A. I should think, probably, about two hundred.

Q. It was all indiscriminate butchery, was it?

A. Yes, sir. There were about fifteen or twenty all lay close in a pile, huddling close together, shot after they were wounded.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS SHOT BEGGING FOR QUARTER.

Q. Some white soldiers shot after they were wounded?

A.—Yes, Sir, with the hospital flag flying and they holding white handkerchiefs over their heads. I saw [illegible] ten soldiers shot, individually, with white handkerchiefs over their heads. They tore off pieces of their shirts—anything they could get.

Q.—You say these men were shot in hospital, with flag flying?

A.—Yes, Sir, lying right down under it—not up walking at all. Every man lying near me was killed—lying close to me and on me. Two days under, because they kept piling right up on top close under the bank. It was just down under the brow of the hill. A great many lying in the water were shot. Those that were lying one end in the water and the other on the shore, they would just go over on the other side of these and hide, and the rebels would go over and shoot them.

Q.—State about Bradford's death—when he was shot, and what was done. Was he wounded before the surrender?

A.—No, Sir; but it was reported by very reliable persons that Bradford was shot and hung near Covington, in Hatchie River bottom.

SAVAGE TREATMENT OF NEGROES.

Q.—Did they shoot your darkies?

A.—I understand they did, and burned them all. I understand they took one yellow woman, and two or three boys escaped that I tried to take to the fort with me in the morning to help fight. The balance, a darkey whose name I do not know, said they were killed and burned in the house.

Q.—You didn't go back there, then?

A.—I didn't go back there; that is only what is told me. It was told to persons that were laid right near, and I saw persons bury the bodies after they were burned.

Q.—Where?

A.—In the fort, Sir.

Q.—Burned in the houses in connection with the fort buildings?

A.—Yes, Sir; and out on timber. There was a large number of them buried in the building, but they had been buried the day before.

Q.—You say there were five hundred and eighty men, you think, in the fort?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many do you suppose escaped?

A.—Well, I know there were more than a hundred. As they marched out there, surrounded by the other troops, I do not think there were fifty of them.

NEGROES BURIED ALIVE.

There are five darkies in Cairo hospitals who were buried alive. Two of them have died since they got there.

Q.—Did you see any of these men buried alive?

A.—No, I didn't, but they are facts that can be easily proved by the darkies themselves, and those who saw it done, and saw the Quartermaster [illegible] too.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SECOND U. S. COLORED HEAVY ARTILLERY.

A meeting of the officers of the Second United States Colored Heavy Artillery was held at Fort Pickering, Memphis, on Friday, the 15th inst., at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of events to remove from the sphere of their duties on earth, Maj. Booth, Capt. Carson, Capt. Ebenetter, Lieut. Hill, Lieut. Bishop, Lieut. McClure, Lieut. Lippet, and the officers associated with them in defence of Fort Pillow, by cruel and barbarous death, we do, therefore, as a token of respect for the bravery and the worth of the deceased, and in condemnation of the cruel treatment which they and the brave soldiers under their command were subject to after their surrender, pass the following resolutions:

Resolved, That having been personally acquainted with the above-named officers, we know them to be honest, intelligent and [illegible] every one of them [illegible] the highest type of the true and brave soldier; and that in our memories there shall always be a spot sacred to the remembrance of their heroism, and regret for their sad fate.

Resolved, That the command given by Maj. Booth to his devoted garrison, after he was mortally wounded, "Soldiers, never surrender," was worthy of an American commander, and proper to be handed down to posterity with the words of the immortal LAWRENCE—"Don't give up the ship."

Resolved, That in the leaders and instigators of the cowardly and inhuman massacre of the survivors of the garrison, we recognize those unworthy the name of soldiers; that they have disgraced the position in which honor and chivalry are essential requisites, and that to the name of traitors they have now added that of cowards and murderers.

Resolved, That as American soldiers, we have always held that the person of a wounded and defenceless prisoner was sacred, but that the scenes at Fort Pillow admonish us that humanity forms no part of the policy of traitors.

Resolved, That, as officers commanding colored troops in the service of the Union, we now know our doom if we are captured by our enemies; but that so far from being intimidated thereby, we accept the issue, and adopt as our significant motto, "Victory or Death."

Resolved, That with the friends and families of the deceased heroes we do sincerely sympathize, feeling that in the death of each they have met with an irreparable loss, the country has lost a true defender, we a friend, and humanity one of its noblest champions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Philadelphia papers, and also in the *Army & Navy Journal*.

EDWARD F. BAKER,
For the Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS.

Address of the Union Members of the Assembly of New-York to the Electors of the State.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Once more time has brought the period when, by established usage, we should address you a few words before returning to our homes.

Another year has gone, a year of stern war, of some great successes; but the end is not yet. Our noble State remains intact, her public works successful, her people industrious and prosperous. One hundred and thirty thousand of her sons are engaged in the garb of war battling for her imperilled liberty. Hundreds of millions of her treasure are freely poured out, and still all of her resources are gladly proffered rather than that, with her loyal sister States, she shall be robbed of any portion of that heritage secured by the wisdom, the valor and the industry of their fathers. There are those among us so blind or so partisan who, even at this late day, cannot recognize that this is a life or death struggle for the great Democratic principles that lie at the foundation of our Government. They cannot yet realize that the great heart of the people of the North beats responsive to the sentiment that "the Union shall be preserved," and that the question now left is, whether Slavery or Freedom shall be universal; whether Democracy shall be the living soul of our Government, or Aristocracy, with its attendant "peculiar institutions," shall sweep with all its blighting influences over the whole length and breadth of this fair land. Let it be kept in mind, let it be constantly sounded in the ears of the quasi-sympathizers with treason, that its leaders, through their Vice-President, as they call him, Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, have avowed their sentiments in a speech made by him on the 21st of March, 1861. He declared that African slavery was the immediate cause of the rupture, and of what he is pleased to denominate the "present revolution." He said that JEFFERSON was right when he anticipated that Slavery would be the rock upon which the Union would split. He acknowledged that the prevailing ideas entertained by this honored apostle of democracy and by most of the leading statesmen at the time of the foundation of the Constitution were, that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. He then pronounces those ideas to be fundamentally wrong; and declares that his new Government is the first in the history of the world based upon the great physical, philosophical and moral truth that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is the natural and normal condition of the negro.

This, fellow-citizens, is what we have proffered to us—an admission that a democratic government is based upon a sandy foundation; that Slavery, with all its follies and crimes, with all its consequent tendency to aristocratic thoughts and feelings on the part of the wealthy classes, and degradation and poverty among the poor whites, is a divine institution, worthy to be the corner-stone of a mighty nation. And this is an argument addressed to people whose ancestors, in a convention not remote, issued that immortal Declaration which first declared the rights of mankind, that precious word which, in the words of BANCROFT, "had no equivalent in the language of Hindostan, or Judea, or Greece, or any anti-Christian tongue, which rights found their supporters in WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, in FRANKLIN and LIVINGSTON, in OTIS, GEORGE MASON and GADSDEN, in the greatest men of our early history."

While the Constitution adopted by these Confederate States fixes this disability upon the whole race of men, whether now free or held in chains, that of the United States makes no permanent disfranchisement of any man. It makes no distinction based upon opinion, ancestry or local habitation; "it neither originates nor perpetuates inequality." These traitors to their country, these vilifiers of their God, invite us to quite a different entertainment. We will not ask you, fellow lovers of the Union, if you are ready for the feast. We know that no such food and drink will ever poison your veins. But to this complexion we must come at last if we do not subdue this rebellion, since, in that case, it will surely subdue us. There are, unfortunately, men in your midst who cannot see this inevitable result. With them we ask you to labor. Reason with them wisely. Talk to them soberly. Tell them that they imperil their own liberties, as well as that of their fellow-men; that if their sympathy should give rebellion sway over the land, the curses, deep and abounding, of the friends of *freedom* throughout the world, shall be theirs, which shall go thundering through untold generations down the course of time. Our hosts are gathering in mighty numbers for another struggle. If we are successful, the horrid demon of treason will soon hide its guilty head. If defeated, keep in mind that God is just, and gird up for the battle again. We have, however, had the pleasure of hearing in our chamber several of our battle-tried commanders who were cognizant of intended movements, and who assured us that, in their opinion, this year would bring us a glorious termination of the war.

Fellow-citizens, it has been our proud privilege, through the aid of a just people, to secure the inestimable right of the elective franchise to our brave defenders who are struggling for all we hold dear; we have taken from your treasure to pay bounties, that the ranks of our regiments might be speedily filled; we have legalized the action of localities in raising money to pay recruits, and to protect their families from want; we have sought to add strength to the finances of the nation, by allowing our State banking institutions to become national in their character; we have taken measures to put the militia of the State on a sound basis, and protect it from demoralizing political influence. Amid the din of warlike preparations we have not forgotten that a nation or State, whose institutions are based upon free labor, should be watchful of the intelligence of its youth, and should care for its afflicted—hence the institutions of learning and the charities of our land have not been neglected; while, at the same time, we deemed it wise, in view of our great expenditures, that the wealth of the State should be increased by developing its resources, in improving its channels of communication; and hence we have made liberal appropriations to complete the canals of the State.

Fellow-citizens, loyal men of the Empire State, friends of the Union, lovers of liberty, come forth in your might, clothed in the majesty of intelligent freemen, and, in this its hour of trial, stand by the Government of your choice, stand by the Union of your fathers, stand by the holy cause of freedom. Heroic Generals and brave soldiers look to you for encouragement. They look to you, that while they face the enemy in the field, you shall take care of the abettors and sympathizers at home. Let no cry of disappointment come up from your bloody battle-fields, that while your army gained the battle of bullets, you have lost the battle of ballots. Let no party question distract you, let no sectional interests divide. A time will come for all these things. Disguise it as the aiders of this most foul treason may, palliate and excuse, secretly sympathize with or gloss it over with sophistry, as too many seem to do, the contest, stripped of all disguise, resolves itself, we say again, into a mortal combat, in which either republican institutions or monarchical pretensions must go to the wall. Which of these shall meet this fate rests with you to a great extent. Be brave, be wise, be hopeful, be constant, and yours shall be triumph, and then a shout of gladness will arise from the brave and the true in all lands that will thrill, joyfully, all our hearts; and the whole nation, "redeemed, restored and perpetuated," will spring forward in a career of mental, moral and national progress, in whose blaze of glory we shall soon forget our present sorrows and troubles. But this consummation the nation demands your works and prayers.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, Second District, Onondaga.
T. P. STEVENS, Second District, Erie.
C. A. BRANDRETH, Third District, Westchester.
J. T. WILLIAMS, Second District, Chautauqua.
LEVI BLAKESLEE, Second District, Oneida.
BENJAMIN M. CLOSE, First District, Cayuga.
JOHN STEWARD, First District, Chautauqua.
E. T. CROCKER, First District, Washington.
J. B. MURRY, Second District, Livingston.
NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, First District, Orange; and seventy others.

The Interest on the State Debt.

MESSAGE OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

The following is the message from Gov. SEYMOUR, to which reference has already been made by telegraph:

To the Legislature:

My attention has been called to a concurrent resolution, which has passed both branches of the Legislature in the following words:

Whereas, All the stocks issued by this State were made payable and negotiable in this State; therefore,

Resolved, That no distinction should be made between the foreign and domestic holders of such bonds as to the currency in which the principal and interest thereon should be paid.

To the principle laid down by this resolution, in terms, there can be no objection offered. All the creditors of the State, whether they be of our own people, or foreign, should be alike paid, paid promptly and in full all that was promised them.

The Legislature last year adopted a concurrent resolution on this subject, in the following words:

Resolved, That the interest accruing on so much of the State debt on the first day of April, as was on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, held by persons residing out of the United States, and is still held by them, be paid in gold or its equivalent.

And an appropriation was made for the purchase of coin to an amount sufficient to enable the Comptroller to pay in gold the interest on the stocks of New-York held by persons residing abroad; and only to that extent. Although the resolution of last year did not in terms forbid the payment of the interest due to our creditors residing in this country, in coin, yet the absence of any appropriation for the purpose, obliged the Comptroller to forego such payments in practice. A distinction was thus made between the non-resident creditor and the resident creditor. We kept faith with the stranger who had trusted us; we broke faith only with those of our own household.

The effect of the resolution of this year, in the absence of any appropriation, will be, that no part of the interest will be paid, as it was promised to be paid, to wit, in coin or its equivalent. When we [illegible] pledged ourselves to redeem them in the currency of the world. The partial neglect of plighted faith last year is now to be followed by an open refusal to pay any of our promises according to their plain sense. The disgrace of last year was limited; it was kept within ourselves; now our shame and dishonor are to be borne in the face of the world.

I look upon this matter as of so much moment to the welfare and to the character of New-York and of its people that I feel constrained to ask you to give the subject a reconsideration, and to urge you to pass a concurrent resolution that shall enable the Comptroller to pay all the interest which may fall due before the next session of the Legislature in coin. In this way your resolution of this year can be carried into effect consistently with the good credit of the State, and "no distinction" will "be made between foreign and domestic holders" of the bonds. If you do not do this, let me urge you to provide, at least, for the interest that is due residents of other countries being paid in coin.

The refusal to pay in coin to our own citizens may justify itself to some minds, although not to mine, as a measure of quasi taxation—special, discriminating and unfair, but excused by our present extraordinary condition. In dealing with our creditors in other countries no such considerations can come in. We have over them no legitimate power of taxation; these creditors of ours have no voice nor part in our political action; we have no claim upon them that they should take a share in the misfortunes that befall us in our contests. They are not of our household, nor bound to take part of our domestic calamities upon themselves. *The burdens and the misfortunes of this war belong to* us. It is ungenerous to shift any portion of them upon others who are not a part of us. *These foreign creditors of ours are strangers, who lent us their money when we* needed it, *upon no security but our word of honor.* If we do not pay them back their money to the strict letter of our bargain we incur a shame that can never be removed from us. We deprive New-York of an element of strength which heretofore has been wisely used and which its people have found profitable, to wit, its unquestioned credit.

Principle and policy unite to urge the action I recommend to you. It is the only way in which the State can, in truth, fulfil its contracts. It is the only way in which the State can keep itself in a position to go into the market hereafter decently as a borrower.

The State is even now in the market for money to pay the bounties to volunteers. The whole amount of the appropriation I urge upon you will be more than repaid in the first negotiation the State may make by the enhanced price of its securities. We shall lose more in our immediate transactions than the cost of providing the coin for this interest. Not only our future profit but our immediate gain will be served by adhering now to the strictest letter of our contracts. The saving proposed *by not paying in coin is small and temporary, while the dishonor is lasting, and the pecuniary loss consequent upon this dishonor will be in the end enormous.*

Bad faith on the part of New-York, the leading member of our confederacy, must inevitably weaken very greatly, if it do not destroy, the credit of our Government securities in foreign markets. Compared with the importance of this State action in its effect upon the credit of the Government, the cost of paying our interest in coin is insignificant. Aside from the consideration of interest or policy, our duty, in my judgment, was plain. It is to pay the debts of the State; to pay them in precisely the mode in which they were promised to be paid; to keep the honor of the State unsullied; and, to this plain duty we should be true, cost what it may.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Receipts Over One Million Dollars.

The third and last week of the great fair has passed, and its success has been unparalleled. The enthusiasm and interest was as great at the close as at the commencement. The buildings have been crowded every day since it was opened, and the sales have been very large. The total receipts will be over one million dollars, but it is impossible as yet to tell the exact amount. Several of the stands have not yet handed in their returns to the Treasurer, and the auction sales are not yet finished.

The Union-square buildings will remain open to-day, the price of admission is fifty cents. The stands have been refilled with a great variety of very handsome goods, which there was not room to display before, and these buildings will be as attractive as ever. The "ghost in the fountain" will also be visible this evening.

The order which has been maintained, and the general satisfaction which has been given throughout, in considering the immensity of the enterprise, [illegible] remarkable. The police arrangements under the personal supervision of Inspector Leonard, assisted by Sergts. Wilson and Gallant, were excellent, and so thorough that not a single instance of theft is known of, and not a single disorderly action has been committed. Mr. John Young, the very efficient Chief of the Detective Force, was also on hand with several detectives, who were constantly on the alert, and who expelled from the building every improper person who happened to gain admission, among them many pickpockets, who were put out before they had a chance to operate.

The Fire Police, under Superintendents James L. Miller and John P. Fleming, assisted by [illegible], also did excellent service, and by their knowledge and care were very valuable not only in the protection of the buildings, but also in the assistance they gave in the arrangement of the goods on the various stands, so that there should be no danger of their catching fire from the gas, or in any other ordinary way.

The ticket arrangements, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Moss, who has had great experience in all such matters, were perfect, and gave general satisfaction to all parties.

THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

This department was one of the most interesting in the fair, and contained some very novel and beautiful machines, more valuable from the fact of their having in many instances been contributed by the workmen in the various machine and blacksmith shops in this City. Many who could not give machines contributed money, and the walls of the room were ornamented with certificates for amounts received from various workshops, ranging from $10 to $400, $500, and as high as [illegible], nearly every workman in every shop having given something, little or much, as he could afford.

The largest and most prominent object was a horizontal engine of about [illegible]-horse power, built by the [illegible] Machine Works. [illegible]

[illegible]

amount most of the items of ordinary appropriations stand just as they were passed by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, and such appropriations the Comptroller will not hesitate to pay from, as soon as he gets money into the treasury to pay with.

Reform in the Business Hours at the Produce Exchange—A Movement in the Right Direction.

When the produce merchants transferred their business from the old Corn Exchange to the new Produce Exchange, it was decided that the hours of business should be from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M. It was soon found that the majority of the merchants never made their appearance before noon, and that the bulk of the sales of produce effected on the floor were made in the half hour immediately preceding the formal adjournment of each day's meeting. Several merchants have of late been in the habit of lingering on the floor, for a quarter to half an hour after the last whacking of the sonorous gong, protracting business hours to 1¼ o'clock, and not infrequently to 1½ o'clock P. M., leaving only from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half to "bolt down" what is oddly called "lunch," to write letters for the early afternoon mails, and to finish up banking and other incidental details of business. It has also been found that a reform in this matter was imperatively called for; that 'Change should be adjourned earlier, and that there was no valid reason why all sales and purchases of produce could not be made before, as well as after the hour of noon. Memorials have been in circulation for some days past, urging the directors of the institution to open the doors punctually each forenoon at ten o'clock, and close them promptly at twelve o'clock, midday. These memorials have been very extensively signed by the produce merchants, including nearly all the leading receivers of breadstuffs, provisions, &c., and the great majority of the regular purchasers for home use and shipment. It is obvious that the contemplated change is generally approved of, and it is believed that, in response to the memorials of their subscribers, the Directors of the Produce Exchange will decide to inaugurate the reform with the incoming month of May. We feel convinced that, on a fair trial, it will prove advantageous to all interested parties.

The Horace Greeley Contempt Case.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Contempt of Horace Greeley.—The interest taken in this case by members of the legal profession and of the press continues, and the court-room was filled yesterday morning some time before the opening hour. Mr. Greeley appeared in person about 11 o'clock, and took a seat near his counsel, but after a short consultation with Mr. Williams he withdrew.

Judge Barnard asked the clerk if he had the interrogatories propounded to that individual as directed.

Mr. Williams said that he desired to postpone the [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, April 23, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 16: [illegible]

The present Bank statement presents [illegible]

[illegible]

The paid-up Capital of the First National Bank of New-York has been increased from $300,000 up to $500,000.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan at the First National Bank to-day amount to $[illegible].

We notice that some of our City contemporaries [illegible]

[illegible]

perhaps in a majority of cases, than that the subsequent assessments should be paid up as advertised for in May.

At an adjourned meeting of a portion of the Stockholders of the Fourth National Bank this afternoon, at which a majority of the capital was represented, the following names were recommended to the present Board of Direction, as new Directors, to take their place under the mutual agreement to have all the Board retire. The old Board will meet on Wednesday or Thursday, and probably confirm this selection as far as the gentlemen named signify their willingness to serve. In case any of them should decline, the Committee of Stockholders will have to present other names. The change of Direction is to be entire, and none of the present Board are to be eligible for vacancies in all the year 1864. The nominees are Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.; Chas. L. Anthony, of Anthony & Hall; Joshua Hanna, Banker of Pittsburgh; Joseph Stuart, of J. & J. Stuart & Co.; John M. Furman, Grocer; Benjamin Arnold, of Sturges, Bennett & Co.; J. S. Schultz, of Young, Schultz & Co.; Wm. Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., and T. G. Churchill, President Columbia Insurance Company.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,490,475 54—including for Customs, $217,000; Payments, $3,027,979 30; Balance, $39,456,184 80; Ten-Forties, $40,150.

Sales of Real Estate—April 25.

BY A. H. MULLER, F. B. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 150 East 23d-st.	$5,530
House and lot No. [illegible]	[illegible]
House and lot No. 203½ East 23d-st.	3,910
House and lot No. [illegible]	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 25, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 20,491 bbls. Flour, 845 bbls. and 1,010 bags Corn Meal, 13,372 bush. Wheat, 6,300 bush. Corn, 173 bush. Rye, 8,188 bush. Oats, 2,165 pkgs. Provisions, and 120 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $9 for Pots and $11 for Pearls ꝑ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in more demand at rising prices. We quote Java at 50c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio, at 43c.@44½c.; Jamaica at 42c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. [illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of European Steamers.

[illegible]

European Mails.

[illegible]

[illegible] close Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

For New-Orleans and the West Indies.

The Mails for Havana and Porto Rico, by the Morning Star, will close at 1 P. M., and for New-Orleans, at 1.30 P. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK OR housekeeper, in some first-class place, by a woman who is fully competent to take the entire charge of either or both departments, and cannot be excelled in all styles of French and English cooking, confectioneries, entries, deserts, &c.; also understands the serving of supper and dinner for parties; has lived in the first families for a number of years. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS, one as seamstress—understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do a little light work; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the care of children; no objection to the country; has five years' City reference from their present situations. No. 80 East 34th-st., where they can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; would like to travel in Europe or to spend the Summer in New-Hampshire, in the vicinity of the White Mountains; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 6th-av., between [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls (sisters); one as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City references from their last place. Call for two days at No. 88 [illegible], between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, [illegible] competent dressmaker, understands all kinds of sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at her present employer's house, No. 14 East 17th-st., between Broadway and [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and assist with the washing or as plain cook; is willing and obliging, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 138 East 13th-st., third floor, front, until suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; also cutting and making boys' clothing; best of City reference can be had. Apply at No. 86 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO[illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS

[illegible]

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

[illegible]

APRIL 1864

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.
WINTER GARDEN—The Sorceress.
COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert—Magic Art.
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Demi-Monde.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—[illegible].
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Connie Soogah.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; [illegible]; [illegible], Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.
THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.
HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereopticon.
DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Concert.
GALLERY (No. 625 Broadway)—Original Pictures by Leading Artists.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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One copy 1 year...$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...[illegible]
Two copies 1 year...5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...[illegible]

The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year...$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...[illegible]
Three copies 1 year...5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...[illegible]
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year..........25 00

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, with its garrison of 1,500 men and 20 pieces of artillery, is now fully confirmed by official advices both from national and rebel sources. The Richmond papers of the 22d contain a dispatch from *the rebel Gen. Hoke, announcing that the place* was carried by storm on the 22d. Gen. Peck, commanding the District of North Carolina, has also issued an official order from his headquarters at Newbern, announcing the surrender of the garrison, after a most gallant defence. A report also comes from Newbern, to the effect that after the surrender two companies of the Second North Carolina Regiment (Union) were taken out and shot, and also that all negroes found in uniform were shot. This report is yet unconfirmed, but in view of recent occurrences in the West, it is quite likely to be true.

A dispatch from the West, giving news from Grand Ecore to April 15, states that the gunboats *Neosho*, *Louisville* and *Chillicothe* are aground above Grand Ecore. The *Eastport*, *Osage* and *Mound City* have been ordered out of the river in consequence of the falling water, and the *Ozark* has been ordered to Mobile. Capt. Todd, formerly the rebel Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln, has arrived within our lines with his family and slaves, [illegible] have 31 [illegible].

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of a recent date, announces that a regular system for a general exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon, and will be immediately inaugurated. Commissioner Ould has returned from Fortress Monroe, at which point he has been, under a flag of truce, two or three days past, on business connected with his department, the result of which is the resumption of the cartel, with the prospect under its provisions of an immediate exchange of all prisoners of war on both sides.

Late information from Lee's army shows it still to be in its old position on the Rapidan, though the rebel cavalry are making more or less movements of an unexplained nature. Reports place Lee's present strength at [illegible] men.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented a joint resolution authorizing every road operated by steam to become a postal or mail route, and to carry the mails at such compensation as the Government thought fit to bestow. The disagreement on the Montana question came up, and was discussed by Mr. Doolittle until the close of the session.

The House sessions, both day and evening, were occupied mainly with the Tax Bill, and considerable progress was made.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution was adopted requesting the Harbor Commissioners to remove a sunken hulk from the North River, near Bethune-street. A request of Gen. Dix for permission to erect temporary hospital quarters on the Battery, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers arriving here en route to the established hospitals was sent in by the Mayor, with a favorable recommendation, and a copy of his letter to the General on the subject, conceding the request, so far as his power in the matter is concerned. The Board referred the subject to the Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting. The board concurred to give a stand of colors to the Eighty-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., at a cost of $800. After considerable discussion, arising from a desire of a small minority to limit the number of Manuals for 1864 to two or three thousand, the resolution to print nine thousand copies was passed, with the direction that Mr. Valentine distribute 2,000 copies, and that 3,500 copies be given to each Board of the Common Council. A resolution to sell fire engine No. 31 to the U. S. Government was introduced and laid over. This engine is at Fortress Monroe, where it has been for some time past, and the Government wish to retain it. The board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors, who have not been in session since the 28th of March—the longest period of inaction they have known since the board was created—are to meet at 3 o'clock P.M. to-day. The Legislature having adjourned *sine die*, the Supervisors have no reason to stand any longer in mortal dread of what might be done by the powers that are vested in that august body, at least till another year comes round.

The Croton Board having postponed the opening of bids for constructing sewers in certain streets up-town, because the specifications for some of the jobs were not ready in proper season for the use of contractors, and for the same reason having prolonged the time for accepting proposals, have made a further postponement, to await the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to their right to prolong that time.

The Horace Greeley contempt case came up again yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Barnard denied an application for a postponement, and directed that an attachment issue against Horace Greeley, returnable next Thursday, and fixing the bail at $1,000.

The cattle trade shows few variations from last week. Receipts 5,200, and quality not as good as last week. Sales were moderately brisk, at 17c. ⅌ lb. estimated net weight for choice animals, and 15c.@16c. for good bullocks. The prospect for the close to-day is against drovers. Sheep are scarce, but sell slowly at a decline of 1c. ⅌ lb. Hogs are rather better.

Breadstuffs were in more demand and dearer, yesterday. Provisions were in fair request, and hog products were advancing. Cotton, Groceries, Hay, Tallow, Wool and Whisky were freely purchased and were buoyant. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange was decidedly higher yesterday, and Gold and Exchange also advanced 2@3 ⅌ cent. Money in good request, but not difficult to borrow among the Brokers.

The Large Significance of Little Operations.

While Lee's army was encamped on the Rappahannock last year at this time, and just prior to his breaking camp in May and June to take up his march into Pennsylvania, quite a number of small, dashing movements were made upon minor Union posts by the rebels, both in the East and the West. They took care that, as far as possible, each of these little operations should be a success, and, indeed, they made extravagant exertions to secure success to all of their outpost operations, whether acting on the offensive or defensive. We recall this fact for the purpose of adding to it another one—that the rebels have of late set on foot several small, dashing, and unfortunately successful operations analogous to those of last year, both in the East and in the West. As the most notable and the latest of these, we instance the operations of Forrest at Fort Pillow and other points in Tennessee, the operations of Buford in Kentucky, and the operations of Hoke at Plymouth, in North Carolina.

The main purpose of these minor operations, when undertaken previous to a great action, may be set forth as twofold,—in the language of the metaphysicians, a *subjective* purpose and an *objective* purpose.

By the former we refer to the effect they have upon the spirit and pluck of an army. An army, though vast in numbers and solid in composition, may be very greatly affected, in its whole mass, by very trifling matters. A small reverse at a distant outpost may very greatly depress its spirit and its efficiency in action, while a small success, coming at an opportune moment, may *arouse its enthusiasm, stimulate its courage*, and brace it up stoutly on the march or in the field of battle. Military history is full of examples where great armies, whose spirits were flattened by hardships or disappointments, have had them raised to the highest pitch by the news of a brilliant skirmish, and have thereafter plunged into the fight with an enthusiasm which impelled them on to victory. And there are not a few defeats of great armies—perhaps in this war as well as in previous wars—which can be traced directly to the depression produced upon the minds of the men by rumors of disaster to the advance or to an outpost.

We do not know that Gen. Lee meditates an advance of his army, and taking the initiative in the campaign. And we do not know that Lieut.-Gen. Grant would be moved to very profound grief if he were aware that this was the rebel's purpose. But if it were, he could not do a shrewder thing, nor a better one for his army, than to precede it by an affair or two like that at Plymouth.

The *objective* purpose to be gained by such minor operations, is the prevention, as far as possible, of the concentration of our forces at the critical period, or at the real trial of strength. When Forrest entered Tennessee, and began his operations on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, he doubtless knew that certain of our army corps were about to be moved up the Mississippi to one or other of our easterly fields—to the Rapidan or the Upper Tennessee. While he was approaching the river at Fort Pillow, the troops were being sent up on steamboats as rapidly as possible. Part of two corps were at Cairo and part at Memphis; and if by even temporarily holding the fort, he could retard their movements, create confusion in West Tennessee, and peril our hold of it, he might for the moment prevent the concentration of our troops at great and vital points. So in North Carolina. We suppose it is the purpose of our military authorities to hold the entire coast line of that State. If so, Hoke, by such operations as that at Plymouth last week, may not only prevent us drawing troops from the garrisons in North Carolina for our main army, but can, perhaps, actually compel us to send reinforcements there. While thus diverting strength from our side, it would produce no corresponding diversion from the rebel side, for the value to the rebels of their interior lines here serves them. Hoke, at Plymouth, is but a short distance from Richmond, and could march there in quick time after he had accomplished his purpose, and join the main rebel body in case of movement or action.

We say again, under this head, that though *we know nothing whatever of Lee's designs, we do not think that, if he were meditating* an advance, he would fail in attempting to prevent the concentration of our forces by such operations as those we have mentioned. They would have but little less influence upon his army, however, should it speedily get into action in its present position.

Davis' "Bloody Instructions."—We have to-day another of those horrible tales of rebel butchery of our troops—this time in North Carolina. A telegram from Newbern narrates that after Hoke had captured Plymouth last Wednesday, two companies of loyal North Carolinians were shot, and several hundred negro troops were slaughtered. We shall refuse to give full credit to this case, as we did in that of the Fort Pillow massacre, until it is established on indubitable testimony. Not, as we formerly said, because we believe the rebels incapable of such deeds; for their guilt, in other similar cases, is fully proven, and, moreover, they are but carrying out the bloody threats uttered by Jeff. Davis; but because we are unwilling to believe that the rebels are going to reduce massacre to a general system. If the truth of this massacre is confirmed, it will be utterly impossible for our Government to delay much longer taking cognizance of such deeds.

How Will the President Retaliate?

Probably a more perplexing or more painful responsibility has never devolved upon the President than that of making good his order threatening retaliation for any violation of the laws of war upon our colored soldiers. Military justice and military expediency—to say nothing of personal consistency—alike demand that this order shall be made to apply to the Fort Pillow massacre. He himself, in his Baltimore speech, has declared that it would be so applied when the facts of the case were established. Yet it is the hardest thing in the world to determine how to apply it acceptably [illegible] regards the North and yet effectually as regards the South.

The primary difficulty lies in the fact that our rebel enemies belong to a lower grade of civilization than our own. The barbarities they have constantly been guilty of upon our white soldiers, from the first battle down, have long since convinced even those who at first were most incredulous, that the institution of Slavery has given a savage bent to the Southern disposition. Their torture of prisoners by starvation at Richmond, and their outrages upon the remains of the dead, practiced in almost every form, are of themselves conclusive proofs that we are contending with a people essentially barbarous. In every civilized land a helpless prisoner receives kindness, and a lifeless body respect. Every Northern man knows that it would be utterly impossible for a Northern soldier to convert the skull of his enemy into a drinking cup, or for a Northern Government to reduce its prisoners to skeletons. The murdering of scores and hundreds of unarmed men, as was done at Lawrence at Fort Pillow, and perhaps also at Plymouth no Northern soldiers could possibly commit, no Northern Government could possibly allow.

The very fact that we so utterly abhor these savage instincts of the Southern blood, makes it all the harder for us to imitate them. Yet retaliation, say what we will of it, is imitation. *We should, of course, do it—if we did* it at all—in a different spirit. It would not be to glut a revenge, but vindicate the laws of war. Yet, put the best face upon the matter we may, the selecting by lot of three hundred Southern prisoners, many of them necessarily conscripts, some of them, perhaps, Union men, and all certainly innocent of all participation in the particular atrocity we retaliate, and shooting them down in cold blood is a piece of work against which all American civilization revolts. It may be a necessity. If it be so, it is most certainly a shocking one, and no man will feel it more painfully than President Lincoln himself.

It is very easy for us to say that the rebels lose more than they gain by these barbarities. Undoubtedly they do, at least in a moral sense. Nothing could be more calculated to take away all the sympathy they now have in Europe than this butchery of the race they have always oppressed. But the rebel chiefs have given up all hope of receiving recognition, or, indeed, any substantial assistance, from abroad. They no longer seek to conciliate foreign favor as they once did. They will follow their own bent hereafter, with very little regard to foreign opinion.

We must consider, withal, that there is something more than mere savage instinct in this slaughtering of black soldiers. It has a practical object. The rebel chiefs know perfectly well that we shall soon have a black army of not less than one hundred thousand men, and that this army can be increased indefinitely as the war progresses. They know that it will form a most terrible agency against them unless they can somehow make it unwilling to fight. Therefore they seek to paralyze it by horrifying it. But even if they were allowed to keep up their atrocities, it is by no means certain that they would gain their end. It is doubtful whether the effect would not be to infuriate rather than paralyze; whether the blacks would not, after a little time, respond to the no-quarter cry as justly as it is given, and do work that would soon make the white barbarians glad enough to get back again to the shelter of the laws of war. St. Domingo and Southampton sufficiently attest that the race, when once fairly aroused, can carry a pretty high hand in this sort of business. We suppose the rebel leaders have thought of this, and weighed their chances.

The President, in his Baltimore speech, remarked that it will be a "matter of grave consideration in what exact course to apply the retribution." His decision will be awaited with great interest; and, when made, it will be acquiesced in by all good loyal men without any carping criticism. It may be to *take the life of man for man, singling out, if possible, those whose rebel spirit is* most malignant. It may be to take the life of a less number, but that number of a higher rank than privates. It may be to absolve our black soldiers of all obligation to conform to the laws of war, and let them be their own avengers. Whatever the decision, the hard necessity which obliges the President to make it, entitles him to the generous judgment, as well as the genuine sympathy, of all true men.

Effectual City Reform.—We rejoice to inform the citizens of New-York that, through the well-directed efforts of Hon. E. C. Benedict, one of our City representatives in the late Assembly, the following most efficient and salutary provision was inserted in the act for the City tax levy, and now forms part of the permanent law of the State. Apart from the easy legal remedy which it accords to every resident tax-payer, to restrain at once by injunction every threatened waste or misapplication of the "property, funds or effects" of the City, it also imposes such direct and heavy personal responsibilities on every member of the Common Council that they will be practically compelled to desist from the spoliations which the vigor of the courts, aided by the vigilance of the oppressed tax-payers, will be quick to detect and prevent, and, if necessary, to punish by heavy legal damages:

"The Common Council of said City [of New-York] and the members thereof, are hereby declared to be *trustees* of the property, funds and effects of the Corporation of said City—and every person residing in said City, or in any ward, and assessed to pay the taxes therein, who shall pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a *cestui que trust* in respect to the said property, funds and effects respectively; and any co-trustee, or any such *cestui que trust*, shall be entitled, as against such trustees, and in regard to such property, funds and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law, of any co-trustee or *cestui que trust* to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds or estate held in trust. Such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law upon trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustee or *cestui que trust* as aforesaid."

The Late Reforms in Russia.

We have spoken already of the great Act of Emancipation, offered by the Russian Government to Poland, as showing both the wisdom and liberal spirit of the Emperor. But the more silent and less revolutionary reforms inaugurated in Russia itself, since the emancipation of the serfs, are a more convincing evidence. On the 1st of January last, according to the Russian Calendar, (the 13th of ours,) a ukase of the Emperor established and perfected a system of municipal reform, begun in 1861, which is among the most wonderful instances recorded in history of governmental and political improvement. A population of nearly fifty millions of people in European Russia—the greater part just emancipated from serfdom—are endowed with the most minute and extended system of municipal reform.

It would be impossible in any narrow compass to describe this remarkable structure of government within government, even as it would be with our own. Briefly we may say that the unit in the Russian Administration, as with us, is the town or *commune*; then above that is the county, and above that the province or State. The county and the State have each their local legislatures, which *again choose "executive committees,"* who carry on the practical detail of their respective fields of labor. The whole local self-government is left in the hands of these authorities; the Government reserving to itself no right to interfere in local legislation, so that at one blow the great political evil of most countries of Continental Europe is struck away—centralization. The field of the local legislatures is distinctly defined, and any passing beyond it exposes the members to trial and punishment, while the neglect of their appropriate duties is equally a legal offence.

There are three distinct classes who have share in the suffrage—the emancipated peasants, (the limitation being by amount of landed property,) the citizens of towns, (here property and trade or professional position *determining the right to vote*,) and the nobility, with a few of the clergy. On crown lands, the superintendents or officials, placed by Government, have the privilege of voting. It is, in fact, a general suffrage, limited by property, position and intelligence, so far as the vote can fix these.

The Executive Committees, which are very powerful, and are paid by their respective legislatures, are not in all cases allowed to elect their own chairman, that of the Province being *ex officio* the marshal, a member of the nobility; but even these, the Government does not directly control. Nothing could be more complete than the scope of these local bodies. There is hardly a power of our State Legislatures and County boards, referring to local matters, which is not embraced in their powers.

To detail these, or to thoroughly describe the complicated system thus inaugurated, would require a volume. But no American reader needs to be told that it is precisely such a system of local self-government which, first in England and then in America, has educated for centuries the Anglo-Saxon race into their wonderful skill in political affairs, and has prepared them for absolute liberty. It is the want of such an education which has been so fatal to the French and German struggles for self-government. Russia has always had a good deal of self-government in certain parishes. Now she first frees the serfs, then elevates them, under certain conditions, to the suffrage, then offers the whole people a series of municipal institutions, which are seminaries of conservative and national liberty.

If the present Czar originated this most remarkable political system which he has conferred on the nation, he is at once one of the first political philosophers and practical statesmen, as well as one of the greatest benefactors of this age. Nothing could be more *adapted to educate the masses for constitutional government, and to elevate the intelligence* and character of all classes. It is vastly better than a sudden and wild gift of democratic institutions. It is laying the foundation for Liberty.

A nation of emancipated serfs must ever remember this Emperor as their liberator. But hereafter, other nations and other times will remember him most warmly as the wise builder of free institutions and a constitutional government for hundreds of millions in Europe and Asia.

The New School Law.—Our readers will have noticed that the bill establishing certain important reforms in the public school system of this City, introduced into the State Assembly by Mr. Benedict, and which we published and commented upon favorably some weeks ago, passed both branches of the Legislature and has become law by the signature of the Governor. The most material change introduced by the bill is in the manner of appointing and removing the teachers employed in the Ward Schools. The principals and vice-principals will be appointed or removed by the concurrent action of the Board of Education of the City and the Board of Trustees for the Ward, while the assistant teachers will be appointed, as now, by the latter body. The Board of Education will have full power to remove any school officer guilty of corruption or of immoral or disgraceful conduct, and it is made the duty of the board to investigate, by testimony taken under oath, every charge against a school officer, made by a school officer or a tax-payer. Corruption in office is also to be punished as a misdemeanor. Another excellent change is the provision by which the Commissioners, who are the officers forming the Board of Education, are not, after the present year, to be members of the Boards of Trustees in their respective wards. Each ward has now twelve elective school officers, being a total for the City of 264; but the bill provides for a reduction in the number of about one-half. The Board of Education, when completely formed under the new law, will consist of twenty-one members, seven being chosen each year to serve three years from the seven districts into which the City is formed. Hereafter, by this law, only one trustee a year will be elected in each ward, and in this manner the Ward Board will ultimately be reduced to five members, instead of ten. It provides that the inspectors shall consist of three for each district, instead of two for each ward, and that they shall no longer be elected by the people, but shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Education. The most comprehensive power is also given by the new law to the Board of Education to regulate and limit the expenditures of the trustees.

This law, if effectually carried out, will thus remedy not a few of the many faults of our present Public School system.

Amusements.

The Davenport Brothers.—The Davenport Brothers announce an entertainment at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. If half that is said of their entertainments be true, they must be very novel, marvelous and attractive.

The Hippotheatron.—Our readers will perceive by the advertisement in another column, that the proprietor of the elegant Hippotheatronic establishment has capped the climax of the managerial *enterprise and liberality previously displayed, by* entering into an arrangement with Messrs. Spalding & Rogers, by which their celebrated "Great Ocean Circus" is to appear at the Hippotheatron, commencing with this (Monday) evening. This establishment is one of great magnitude, and the name and fame of its proprietors is proverbial. The great Ocean Circus has only recently arrived from South America, after an absence [illegible] of nearly three years. During which period this company has traveled half over the world, and been the recipients of more honors from the great of every clime than have previously been bestowed upon a hippodramatic troupe. This company has been largely increased during its travels by the addition of several eminent performers from other countries. The whole concern nearly got wrecked, our readers will remember, in the vessel which contained it, on entering our harbor.

Twelfth Regiment Ball.

The grand military and civic ball given by the Twelfth Regiment National Guard, S. N. Y., in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased New-York soldiers, took place last evening, at the Academy of Music, and was one of the most successful and brilliant of the season.

The decorations of the hall were very extensive and beautiful, and the entire parquette was floored over even with the stage, so as to afford ample room for the merry dancers. At the back of the stage was arranged a neat balcony scene, ornamented with various flags and lights, and a portrait of Gen. McClellan. The balconies and boxes were neatly ornamented with the flags of all nations, and behind each of the little cupids who support the gas fixtures were placed two Twelfth Regiment [illegible]. A passage way was built across Irving-place from the Academy of Music to Irving Hall, the latter being used as the supper-room. This passage was handsomely carpeted, lighted up with several chandeliers, and the walls ornamented with the portraits of various distinguished officers. So complete and luxurious was the fitting up of this passage-way, that at first many would not believe they were crossing the street, but imagined they were simply walking across a hallway from one room to another. This was [illegible] and furnished by Mr. Harrison, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M. The excellent supper was also provided by him.

The evening was very stormy and unpleasant, notwithstanding which the ball was very well attended. The ladies were dressed very richly and handsomely, and their diamonds very beautiful and costly. The members of the Twelfth Regiment appeared in uniform, and, with the handsome uniforms of many distinguished army and navy officers, who were also present, added greatly to the beauty of the scene. Grafulla's two excellent bands were stationed, one at either side of the Academy, while in the supper-room was the Twelfth Regiment Band, which performed constant and excellent music. The ladies and gentlemen all entered into the spirit of the dance with a zest seldom equaled, and perfect happiness and enjoyment seemed to reign throughout.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Mayor C. G. Gunther, Major-Gen. John A. Dix and Major Dix and Capt. Barstow, of his Staff, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Capt. Geo. Wash. Jenks, United States Navy, and numerous others.

The sum netted for the disabled soldiers will doubtless be a very large one.

Excessive Enrollments.

A LETTER FROM SOLICITOR WHITING.

War Department, Washington, April 11, 1864.

Col. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

Colonel: Your letter of the 5th inst. has been received, in which you inform me that complaints have been made in some instances "that the enrollments are excessive," and you request my opinion as to the legal and most proper mode of proceeding under the circumstances herein set forth.

In reply, I have the honor to say that the original enrollment was made in strict pursuance of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, and though some names were omitted which should have been added, and other names inserted which should have been omitted, yet, considering the novelty of the law, the great number of officers acting under it without experience, and the magnitude and difficulty of the labor they were called on to perform, it is remarkable that the enrollment was so speedily and correctly made.

In order to remove, as far as practicable, any errors from the lists of names, you issued an order, No. 161, under date of Nov. 17, 1863, in which you authorized and required the collection of all facts necessary for that purpose. This order was carried into effect. Not willing, however, to leave untried any means within your power of discovering mistakes in the enrollment, you went beyond the requisitions of the statutes, and ordered printed lists of all the enrolled men to be prepared and made public, so that in every community the citizens might have an opportunity to aid you in the performance of a high public duty, while protecting themselves against all liability to bear an unequal share of the public burdens.

Having taken this precaution, and having given to all concerned the power to have all existing errors corrected, and having amended the lists according to the best of your information, the fact that any mistakes still remain must be owing to the negligence or willful fault of those who now make complaint. The law requires you to proceed with the draft according to the enrollment as it stands at the date of the draft, and there is no other way for you to perform your duty than to take the lists thus prepared.

If any other draft is made at the present time, the excess will be taken into account in arranging the quota for the next succeeding draft, if more troops should be required.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

The Indiana Militia.

Cincinnati, Monday, April 25.

It is reported that Gov. Morton will take command in person of the Indiana Militia.

OBITUARY.

GEN. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, CHIEF ENGINEER, U. S. A.

This distinguished officer, who died at his residence in Washington on the 22d inst., had been for more than twenty-five years at the head of his corps. He was the earliest graduate in the service of the Military Academy, and, with one exception, (the venerable Gen. Swift, who survives him,) the earliest living graduate. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy of Engineers in July, 1805, nearly three years before Gen. Scott entered the army.

An adequate record of his services from that date to his death would require more space than we can now command. In the war of 1812 he served as Chief Engineer of several of our armies in the field. In the Mexican war he directed the siege operations at Vera Cruz, and was breveted Brigadier-General from the date of the capture of that city.

Since his succession, in 1838, to the command of the Corps of Engineers, he devoted himself with the most ardent zeal to the responsible duties devolved upon him. Among the most recent have been the voluntary ones connected with the Commission on Boston Harbor, in which his services have been invaluable. His contributions to his profession, both literary and otherwise, are well known to scientific men, both in this country and in Europe.

The loss of a chief so distinguished and so generally beloved by his corps, will be felt by more than one member of it as a personal one. He was just, kind and forbearing—a strict disciplinarian, yet so far as the interests of the service would permit, thoughtful of the personal desires and requests of those under his command.

Gen. Totten was a native of Connecticut, and was in his 76th year, having been born on the 23d of August, 1788.

In the very first days of the rebellion, Gen. Scott urged upon Gen. Totten the acceptance of the position of Commander-in-Chief, which he himself [illegible] soon to relinquish. It was declined by Gen. Totten, on the ground that he felt himself physically unfit for field service.

COL. LEWIS BENEDICT.

The reported death of Col. Lewis Benedict is confirmed by letters from Grand Ecore, near the scene of the engagement. He was pierced by five balls, and instantly killed, while gallantly leading his brigade in the final charge. Lewis Benedict was born in Albany Sept. 2, 1817. He graduated at Williams' College, and studied law, in Canandaigua, with John C. Spencer. After his admission to the Bar, he became a partner of Marcus T. Reynolds, of Albany. He was Judge-Advocate-General on the Staff of Govs. Young and Fish; was subsequently elected to the office of Surrogate of the County, and also to the Assembly of the State.

When the war broke out, he was still engaged in the practice of the law, but, determining to give his services to his country, in June, 1861, he was commissioned as Lieut.-Col. of the Seventy-third Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, with which regiment he went into the Peninsular campaign, shared its earlier hardships and fought bravely at Williamsburgh, where he was captured. He was taken to Richmond, where, and at Salisbury, N. C., he was the companion of Cols. Corcoran, Wilcox, &c.

After an imprisonment of several months, he was exchanged, and, in September, 1862, (one month after his exchange,) he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-second (Third Metropolitan) Regiment. In October, the regiment proceeded to New-Orleans. In January, 1863, he was designated Acting Brigadier, and, in that capacity, was actively employed, rendering important service previous to the siege of Port Hudson, where he was conspicuous in most of the terrible fights during that memorable siege. He was foremost in the fearful slaughter of June 14, and when it was decided to storm the fort, Col. Benedict was given command of the Second Battalion selected to serve as the "Forlorn Hope." This selection was a tribute to his coolness and courage, and marked the estimation in which he was held by the General in command.

COMMANDER CHARLES W. FLUSSER.

This officer, who was recently killed in such a peculiar manner in the fight with the rebel ram Albemarle, was, we believe, a native of Kentucky, where his relatives now reside. He was one of the most promising young officers of the American navy. Brave and accomplished, of high moral character and elegance of manner, he was one of the most genial and companionable men we ever met with. His gallantry was always conspicuous. The writer of this was on board the gunboat *Commodore Perry* with him, at the furious bombardment of the rebel forts on Roanoke Island, and there witnessed the bravery with which he ran his vessel close under the guns of the fort, and raked its batteries from his bow and stern pivot 9-inch guns. He was strictly temperate in all his habits, and never allowed liquors in his wardroom. The country can illy afford to lose such men.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

An Order from Gen. Burnside—The Ninth Army Corps About to Move.

Washington, Monday, April 25.

The Annapolis *Republican*, of Saturday, contains the following:

Headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps,
Annapolis, Md., April 19, 1864.

Circular No. 3.—This army being on the eve of a movement, no applications for leaves of absence or furloughs for any length of time will be granted, excepting only in those cases where there is evidence that the reasons are of the most urgent character. No notice will be taken of any others.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The *Republican* says:

"Gen. Burnside has ordered, we understand, all the troops now on the way to join him, and we also hear that he has asked the Government for further time to gather more men.

Another report says there will be no expedition from Annapolis, but that these troops are here as a Reserve Corps.

But all surmisings are now at an end, as the troops are to move to-day."

The War on the Mississippi.

St. Louis, Monday, April 25.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, arrived at Cairo on the 21st to investigate the Fort Pillow Massacre. Gens. Hurlbut and [illegible] had also reached there.

Nearly 2,000 bales of cotton had arrived since the 22d; about 1,000 were for Cincinnati, 400 for Louisville, and 500 for Evansville.

Memphis dates to the 22d say that Forrest's entire force was moving toward Alabama, followed by Gen. Grierson. Polk is said to be marching north. Forrest will probably join him. On the morning of the 21st, Grierson's cavalry came upon some of Forrest's troops near Hudsonville, Miss. A sharp fight ensued, and the rebels retreated in the direction of Jackson, passing through Lagrange. A number of prisoners, horses, mules, wagons, &c., were taken and carried to Memphis.

Gen. Price has evacuated Camden, Ark., and Gen. Steele occupied the place.

The Memphis cotton market was firm; considerable inquiry. Holders are keeping back stock for higher prices. Receipts, 180 bales. Prices ranged from 64c. to 68c.

The steamer [illegible] collided with a gunboat and was sunk, at Paducah, on Friday. She can be raised.

About 100 guerrillas burned a large lot of wood under [illegible] Point, Friday, and captured a number of citizens of Brownsville.

The Rebel Forrest.

Memphis, Friday, April 22.

Grierson has picked up a few of Forrest's men, but Forrest keeps his troops well together, and is too strong for successful attack. His headquarters are still at Jackson, Tenn.

Sentence of Green, the Murderer.

[illegible], Mass., Monday, April 25.

Edward W. Green, who murdered Frank Converse, Teller of the Malden Bank, was to-day sentenced to be hung. There was an immense crowd in and around the court-house to hear and know the sentence. Green received it with apparent calmness.

From Albany.

Albany, Monday, April 25.

Gov. Seymour has signed the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Governor has also signed Benedict's School Bill and the New-York City and County Tax-levy Bills.

Departure of the First New-Hampshire Cavalry.

Boston, Monday, April 25.

Six hundred men of the First New-Hampshire Cavalry left here, to-day, for Washington. They go without arms or horses.

The Ohio Militia.

Cincinnati, Monday, April 25.

A General Order, No. 11, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated Columbus, the 23d, declares that every member of the National Guard must report in person or by substitute when called into active service, or be treated as a deserter.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and France, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and detailed reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record" or news summary—being a concise synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Decay of the Teeth arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect, ill-health, or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders containing mineral or deleterious acids, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The extreme prevalence of this last cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact indeed, is principally to be attributed the long botanical research which culminated in the greatest discovery ever given to the world for the preservation of the teeth and gums and purifying the breath, "Fragrant Sozodont."

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price 75 cents per bottle.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections use Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtues. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 161 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Never-failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Handsome Foot-Covering.—Buy your boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. His stock is large and fashionable, his manufacture unequaled, and his prices low. Just now the ladies will find his assortment of Spring Gaiters worthy their attention.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Best Hotels Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

Read Mrs. Holmes' New Story.—Dr. Weston, or Dora's Love; which will be commenced in the New-York Weekly, on THURSDAY next.

Mrs. Holmes, the author of Marian Gray, will commence a beautiful story entitled Dr. WEST, or DORA'S LOVE, in this week's NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT,
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Household Card.

Not only all the Fashions in Hats which may be found elsewhere, but a great diversity of styles which
CAN BE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE
are comprised in the immense first-class stock at
GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.

The Fashions for the Spring (now complete) at this establishment include a more extensive variety of dress and undress Hats for gentlemen than is presented by any other establishment in this country. The exposition of LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HATS comprehends not only the Standard Styles of Europe for the present and approaching season, but innumerable unique fabrics, suited to all the
CAPRICES OF TASTE,
and adapted to all purposes. It is believed that no mother can make the tour of the store with her family without finding for each member of it a fabric for the head which will strike her as becoming and suitable.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured.

This DANGEROUS complaint is now RADICALLY CURED, whatever may be said by others to the contrary notwithstanding, by using
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
It is a NEW INVENTION, FOUNDED ON MERIT, upsetting all the old theories and prejudices of by-gone teachings. This Truss sits EASY, CLEAN AND NEAT, accommodates itself to EVERY MOVEMENT of the BODY without displacement—action INWARD and UPWARD. No pressure on the BACK or SPINE. Cures Warranted. Supporters and Braces superior to all others in use. Pamphlets free by sending a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale, NEW.
F. H. DIAMOND, No. 499 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince sts.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT, NO. 180 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, Supporters, Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and Extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 188 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS

Some time since the formula or list of ingredients was submitted to
SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, U. S. A.,
who expressed his unqualified approbation of the combination. In addition to which
SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY
in various localities, with many others, from personal trials, have tendered written testimonials, confirming beyond any doubt, its Tonic and Restorative properties.
Our Compound is pronounced of
INCALCULABLE VALUE
in the following Diseases:

FEVER AND AGUE,	COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,	DIARRHŒA,
NAUSEA,	SICK HEADACHE,
LOSS OF APPETITE,	LASSITUDE,
LOWNESS OF SPIRITS,	GENERAL DEBILITY,
FLATULENCE,	PURIFIES THE BREATH,
COLIC,	SALLOW COMPLEXION,

CHOLERA MORBUS,
REGULATES THE BOWELS,
AND CURES LIGHT FORMS OF
NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM,
CORRECTS MORBID SECRETIONS, THEREFORE
TENDS TO
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Our testimonials, published from day to day in this column, will confirm the above statement.
W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble store, No. 28 Walker-st., New-York.

Artificial Limb Makers.

$1,000 bounty will be paid for a few men competent to make the BEST PALMER LIMBS. Apply in person, THIS DAY, before 3 P. M.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist,
Broadway and Astor-place.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

HOWE—NOTT.—On Saturday, April 23, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, of Philadelphia, LINDSAY IRVING HOWE, of Boston, to GERTRUDE M., daughter of Joel B. Nott, of this City.

Boston papers please copy.

STEBBINS—WALTERS.—On Sunday evening, April 24, HENRY STEBBINS to PHEBE, daughter of Samuel D. Walters, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BENTLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 24, EMILIE NORMA, youngest daughter of Norman S. and Emilie M. Bentley, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 26, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., near City Hall, Brooklyn, without further notice.

CURTIS.—In West Stockbridge, Mass., on Friday, April 22, of pleuro-pneumonia, Mrs. ANNA G. CURTIS, aged 61 years.

CAHOONE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, April 25, JOHN GIBBS CAHOONE, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Cahoone, in the 17th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRAIG.—At Elmira, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 19, of hemorrhage of the lungs, after an illness of 10 days, MALCOLM D. CRAIG, Conductor on the Erie Railroad, aged 29 years and 10 months.

We are seldom called upon to mourn for one so universally esteemed. The employes of the Erie Railway and telegraph sustain in the death of Mr. CRAIG the loss of a true friend and valued associate.

FRIMMER.—On Monday, April 25, after a lingering illness, CHARLES FRIMMER, aged 56 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] 8th-av., near 46th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KNEVELS.—On Monday, April 25, ANNIE VERPLANCK, only daughter of Elizabeth and the late John W. Knevels, of Fishkill Landing.

Funeral services will be held at St. Anna's Church, Matteawan, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

McCLENAHAN.—On Monday morning, April 25, ELIZA JANE, wife of William McClenahan, aged 29 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Rivington-st., near Orchard, today, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MUMFORD.—On Saturday morning, April 23, BENJAMIN A. MUMFORD, of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday next, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.

Newport and Providence, (R. I.,) papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—On Sunday, April 24, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM H., youngest son of Gillick Nichols, aged 32 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, April 26, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 57 East 26th-st.

NELLIS.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, April 24, ROBERT G. NELLIS, aged 63 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 209 West 27th-st., on this, Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Fort Plain papers please copy.

REQUA.—On Sunday, April 24, SOLOMON REQUA, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his residence, Yorktown, Westchester County. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 25, CLARENCE W., eldest son of S. J. and M. A. Sherman, aged 13 years and 4 months, after a short but severe sickness, of congestion of the brain.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ZABRISKIE.—At Paramus, N. J., on Monday morning, April 25, ANDREW O. ZABRISKIE, formerly of this City, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Paramus Church, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

At a meeting of the Hotel-keepers Association of New-York, held at St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday evening, March 7, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to remove from us, in the midst of his usefulness, and in the plenitude of his faculties, our esteemed friend and associate, Capt. Henry S. Spotts, of the St. Nicholas Hotel; and,

Whereas, It is eminently proper that an association of which he was an active member and faithful colaborer should attest its sense of his services and its appreciation of his fine business and social qualifications; therefore,

Resolved, That by the decease of Capt. Henry S. Spotts, the hotel business of this country has lost one who added to its dignity and character—by his decease society has lost a true and sterling member—our country a patriotic and loyal citizen; and from these considerations, as well as a profound consciousness of his moral and social excellence, we deeply deplore his untimely death.

Resolved, That this association affectionately sympathize, in their sad bereavement, with the family and friends of the deceased, and we hereby tender them our sincere condolence, trusting that the Divine Disposer of all events may lend them the consolation of His Providence and Grace.

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, properly attested, and present it to the family of our deceased associate.

At a meeting of the Hotel-keepers Association of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Monday evening, March 7, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This association has learned with profound sorrow the death of our esteemed and worthy associate, C. V. Clickner; therefore

Resolved, That it is the conviction of this meeting that in C. V. Clickner the hotel business of this country had a faithful and sterling representative, and who, by a keen appreciation of its interests and necessities, and a prompt and intelligent response thereto, added much to its dignity and success, and by his untimely death our vocation has sustained a serious if not irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in all the relations of life sustained by Mr. Clickner he was ever found faithful, earnest and true; that as a Senator in the Legislature of New-Jersey he was incorruptible, cautious and diligent; as Mayor of Hoboken he was able, just and merciful.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased the assurance of our profound sympathy for the great bereavement they have sustained, and pray that Almighty God may guide them into peace, and that He may henceforth be their protector and friend.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be delivered to the family of the deceased, properly attested.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 202—April 25, 1864.
17, 29, 22, 44, 65, 71, 69, 15, 67, 30, 60, 12.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 203—April 25, 1864.
23, 18, 71, 14, 16, 7, 40, 3, 35, 37, 38, 54, 41, 57.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 197—April 25, 1864.
33, 39, 72, 52, 30, 67, 69, 12, 42, 61, 51, 41.
CLASS 198—April 25, 1864.
21, 30, 3, 66, 45, 23, 56, 69, 41, 27, 74, 51, 15, 34.
J. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 21 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ICE CREAM AND ICES OF THE BEST quality delivered to families in any part of the City, at 50 cents per quart.
J. FUSSELL & CO.,
Wholesale Depot, No. 269 4th-av., near 22d-st.

THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE.

REMOVAL.—The Wholesale Depot of this Coffee will be removed on the 1st of May to
NO. 45 CORTLAND-ST.,
One door from Greenwich-st.

WHEN WILL ST. DOMINGO ARRIVE?
IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO!
ST. DOMINGO HAS ARRIVED,
and the
PUBLIC RECEPTION
tendered has been accepted.
THE CELEBRATED
X,
XX AND XXX
RUBIA MILLS COFFEE,
now universally used,
can be obtained of all
RESPECTABLE GROCERS,
and at the Mills,
NO. 200 FULTON, AND NO. 48 DEY STS.,
NEW-YORK.

This coffee is prepared from fine St. Domingo coffee, and other healthy ingredients, and free from all deleterious substances, and is offered to the trade at 17, 22 and 27 cents per pound, in bulk, or 1 cent additional in one pound tinfoil wrappers.
RUBIA MILLS COFFEE.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

DEVLIN & CO.
SPRING STYLES
NOW READY.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl, Mottled, Rose Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 449 West-st.

Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

PSYCHAGOGA.

The only warranted, certain and permanent cure for Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Camp, Remittent, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers; Loss of Appetite and Dyspepsia. Depot, No. 38 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON,
Infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot, No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

SPRING.

My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

ECONOMY IN SILKS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c.

HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine removes paint, grease-spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and fancy goods stores. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK Daily Times (from the initial number 1851 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 25 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Times Office.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

From the age of fifteen to forty-five years, women are owing to their physical organization, subject to a long train of distressing symptoms which render them unfitted to enjoy life. These troubles are known by the general name of "FEMALE WEAKNESS"—social position or refinement affords no exemption—and they were deemed incurable until the discovery of

The Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon. (*Marshall's.*)

This medicine has received the sanction of the medical faculty and the public, and it may be relied upon with the

Utmost Confidence.

Its value is so well known to our readers that we will only offer brief testimonials.

I can speak positively in favor of the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon (*Marshall's.*) In fact, it is infallible in cases of female weakness, and has effected many remarkable cures.
MASON E. LYONS,
Elkader, Iowa, March 21, 1864.

I have taken the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and think it a great medicine.
MRS. L. C. JACKSON,
Waracia, Mo., March 18, 1864.

For all complaints peculiar to females, (irregularities, prolapsus, leucorrhœa, &c.,) and female weakness, the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon (Marshall's) has proved a most certain and valuable remedy.
H. GURLEY,
New-Hampton, Iowa, March, 1864.

The above Catholicon

is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 per bottle. FIVE BOTTLES FOR SIX DOLLARS.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

The best Pill in the world for family use, and for all Bilious and Liver Complaints. Price 25 cents per box.
Address all orders to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician GRAEFENBERG COMPANY,
No. 139 William-st., near Fulton, New-York.
Inquire of dealers everywhere.

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."

Yes, if you are afflicted with Liver or Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Humors of the Blood or Skin, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, General Debility and Impurity of the Blood, then Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters will cure you.
Only 25, 50 and 75 cents per bottle.
Sold by all dealers in medicine.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT LEE, WITH RIVER FRONT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the large frame dwelling-house and about 11 to 12 acres of land, with about 600 feet water front, which must ere long possess great value for its water privilege; house is in good order. On the premises are a large barn, coach-house, stable, greenhouse, ice-house, &c., in excellent order. The garden is well laid out and early crops sown.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., and of Wright & Prentice, No. 19 Wall-st.
WILLIAM KELLY, }
JOHN C. HEWITT, } Executors of Isaac Newton, deceased.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting of the club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, (corner Broadway and 23d-st.) Hon. E. G. NOBLE and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. The Campaign Glee Club will be in attendance. All who are in favor of the renomination and election of our present able Executive are invited to be present.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
WILLIAM KNULOCK, }
JOHN H. GALLAGHER, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Com.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHIPJOINERS of New-York and vicinity, held on the 23th of April, among other business the committee appointed to notify the boss joiners of the resolution passed on Thursday evening, April 21, reported 22 employers as having agreed to pay the advance, but three refusing.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to those employers who have complied with our demand of $3 25 per day.
LAWRENCE POWERS, Chairman.
JAMES K. RAYMOND, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all Duties on Imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than

TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the *United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
INVIGORATE THE BODY AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These powders are a chemical combination which is readily dissolved in water or in the contents of the stomach, where they at once unite with the digested food, and enter with it into the formation of *new blood*. The *iron*, by its *magnetic attraction*, retains the vital or life giving forces in the circulation, strengthening the system generally; while the combined sulphur converts the foul and acrid secretions of the body and blood into gases, which are ejected through the pores of the body and skin, by the increased *energy* and *strength* of the circulation. DYSPEPTICS find immediate relief from the action of these powders upon the Liver and Spleen.

For SCROFULA, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, SORES, or any eruption of the BODY or SKIN, their curative effects are magical.

For TUMORS, SWELLINGS, DROPSIES, ABSCESSES, WENS, ETC., their dispersion and cure is certain, though of years standing.

They cure all forms of DEBILITY and WEAKNESS, as well as irregular secretions.

They convert PHLEGM and the acrid secretions of the THROAT, LUNGS or of CATARRH into gases, and give strength to the consumptive.

They cause a natural secretion of the saliva of the bowels, preventing habitual or chronic CONSTIPATION, and every form of PILES.

WORMS are created by and live only upon the impurities of the body; they cannot exist in a person whose system has been purified by these Powders.

¼ to ½ a Powder, daily, is sufficient for children. They neither *Sicken nor Purge*. *Being compounded with Sugar, they are very agreeable to the taste.*

Full explanations of the above and other diseases, for which J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is also used, are contained in a 16 page pamphlet, which I send everywhere, *free, by mail*. This pamphlet contains over a hundred testimonials, among which will be found the names of

GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., N. Y.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, N. Y.
R. B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House, N. Y.
S. LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor *Independent*.
Rev. ED. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. C. Crank, General Agent Bible Union.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

One package, (12 powders,) $1; 3 packages, (36 powders,) $2 50.

Sent everywhere free by mail.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Whereas, J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS are extensively counterfeited, and the counterfeits are such close imitations of the genuine outside envelope and inside directions, that it is exceedingly difficult for the uninitiated to tell which are the genuine and which are the counterfeit. Now, therefore, I have deemed it necessary to inform the public that, hereafter, all warranted J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders will have the fac-simile signature of A. M. STAFFORD on the outside envelope and on the inside directions. *Take no others that are not so countersigned.*
J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS.
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS.
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.
JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

MRS. M. G. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, will be at her rooms, No. 28 Bond-st., for some time after 1st of May. "Metaphysical Discovery" for Deafness, &c., &c., 50.

DEAFNESS.
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," 8th edition.

NO. 815
BROADWAY.

No. 815
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing would have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lost an ear as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge in very good. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve had been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis is the term, we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 815 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MANAGEMENT OF STEEL.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

THE MANAGEMENT OF STEEL. Including Forging, Hardening, Tempering, Annealing, Shrinking, and Expansion. Also, the Case Hardening of Iron. By GEO. EDE. Employed by the Royal Gun Factories Department, Woolwich Arsenal. First American from the second London edition. 1 vol., 12mo. 75 cents.

"[illegible] being one of the most valuable metals, and requiring great care in the forging, hardening, tempering, annealing, and management of it in general, I think, after having had nearly twenty years' good practice, experience, and study combined, I am now able to give a little information to those who have not had so much to do with it as I have."—[Extract from the Work.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

1,000 standard books, half calf, half price.
10,000 works on chemistry, geology, mining, steam, &c.
10,000 photographic albums at our price.
100,000 works on history, education, &c., at your price.
500,000 engravings, scrap prints, &c., at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

CONSTITUTION WATER
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DIABETES.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE
BLADDER,
STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public, with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on and consumption finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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ONE OF THE OLDEST
MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it, and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From REV. FRANCIS LOBDELL, *Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat—for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but, by a liberal use of the Balsam, my hoarseness has invariably been removed and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours,
FRANCIS LOBDELL.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all druggists.

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!
CUSHIONS AND SEATS,
STUFFED WITH
CRANDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK.

Durable, healthy and cheap; never needs to be made up again; entirely free from moisture and vermin; soft, elastic and easily portable.

NO. 766 BROADWAY—766.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. H. Brandsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship.
WEIL & BRANDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

FOUNTAINS AND VASES
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS
FOR
GARDENS, LAWNS AND PARKS,
SETTEES, SUMMER-HOUSES, LIONS, DEERS, DOGS,
AND OTHER ANIMALS.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.,
(one block from Broadway.)

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

FRENCH CHINA, 33 PER CENT. LESS THAN FIRST SELECTION, EQUALLY SERVICEABLE.
FINE ASSORTMENT FANCY TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $11 75.
SETS OF CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS AT $25.
TWO LARGE HANDSOME FRENCH MIRRORS
at one-third less than cost.
Examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864. }

This Company will hold their fifteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The adjourned sale of ferry franchises, &c., will take place at the City Hall on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

The franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The said several ferry franchises, &c., will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, 11TH-AV., 103D AND 104TH STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ON BROADWAY, (BLOOMINGDALE ROAD)—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 103d and 104th sts., being about 25 feet front each, and from 60 to 110 feet in depth.

ON ELEVENTH-AV.—Eight lots on the east side, being the whole front from 103d to 104th st.; size of corner lots, 25x100; inside lots, 25x100 in depth.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—Ten lots on the north side, commencing 119.4½ west of Broadway; size of each lot, 25x[illegible] block.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-ST.—Eight lots on south side, commencing 98.4½ west of Bloomingdale road; size of each, 25x[illegible] block.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

OSGOOD & COOK will sell THIS DAY,
TUESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock,
At the Salesroom No. 53 Cedar-st., near Broadway,
A large assortment of wagons, consisting of
Top and no-top buggies,
Road and depot wagons,
Rockaways and Germantowns,
Brett, coach,
Dark and two-seat wagons,
Double and single harness, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE collection of paintings and statuary. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.:

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—Being the entire gallery of R. Brooking, Esq., of this City, and purchased by him principally in Europe from the artists, during the past six years, and sold only as the owner is about leaving to reside in Europe. We can confidently say that this collection will be found equally interesting with those heretofore offered by us. Among other choice artists are the following:

Professor Ed. Hildebrand, of Berlin.
Jobbe Duval, of Paris.
Springer, of Amsterdam.
Louis Haghe, of London.
Florent Willems, of Brussels.
E. Le Poittevin, of Paris.
Louis Meyer, of the Hague.
T. Couture, of Paris.
B. C. Koek Koek.
E. Isabey.
Becker, of Berlin.
H. C. Tenkate, of Amsterdam.
F. Bossuet, of Brussels.
Guillemin, of Paris.
Troyon. A. Achenbach. Gude.
Lambinet. Boddington. Couturier.
Linton.

and other equally distinguished artists. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Wednesday, 20th instant, as above.

STATUARY.

Executed by Bartolini. Innocence and Fidelity, from the collection of the late Joseph Bonaparte, and is a portrait of his daughter, the Princess Canino, when a child.

N. B.—No other pictures but those belonging to this collection will be offered in this sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILLIAM AND CHAMBERS-sts., and 103d-st., under the direction of ASA L. SHIPMAN, Esq., Executor.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April [illegible], at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ON WILLIAM AND CHAMBERS STS.—Two gores; size of [illegible] gore at the junction of William and Chambers sts., 21.6 on William-st., and 27.6 front on Chambers-st.

ON CHAMBERS-ST.—Immediately opposite; one gore, 2.2 front, 1.9 in depth.

ON 103D-ST.—Four lots on the south side, commencing 200 feet west of 3d-av.; size, 25x102.11 each.

ON 103D-ST.—Three lots on the south side, commencing [illegible] feet west of 3d-av.; size, 25x102.11 each.

ALSO, ON 33D-ST.—The house and lot on Prospect Hill, north side 33d-st., 325 feet east of 4th-av.; lot, 25x100.8¾; house, 25x60, three-story and basement; Philadelphia brick; stone trimmings; all the modern improvements; gas, Croton, bath, water-closets, stationary wash-tubs, marble mantels, grates, bells, speaking tubes, marble wash-basins, &c., &c.

ALSO, ON 50TH-ST.—On the line of Lexington-av.—Four lots on the south side, commencing 330 feet east of 4th-av.; size, 21.3 each x100.8¾. These lots lie on the grade, and have one of the most commanding views on the Island. The ground is rich soil, and believed to be free from rock. It has heretofore been used for garden purposes.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 130 Broadway.

LIVERY STABLE, &c.—ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF THE STOCK OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BRETTS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c., of the late DANIEL W. NORRIS, at No. 6 East Houston-st., (near Broadway.)

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at the above stable, to close the estate, without reserve, the entire stock, consisting of 6 carriages, 2 barouches, 3 bretts, 6 top and no-top buggies, 7 sleighs, (including 1 four horse sleigh,) 20 horses, 24 sets double and single harness, wolf, bear and other robes, blankets, bells, whips, &c.

Also,

1 COLT, sired by the celebrated "BEPPO."

Also,

Office furniture, viz.: desks, closets, &c.

TERMS CASH, and a deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORDHAM.—By order of the Supreme Court will be sold at public auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee. The above lands are generally known as a part of the farm of the late Thomas Sunderland, deceased, being over seventy acres, adjoining the Harlem Railroad at Fordham, and running along the westerly side of said road toward Tremont, consisting of fine woods, meadows and orchards, laid out in plots of from two to eight acres. Will also be sold, a number of building lots near the railroad depot. Will also be sold, the large stone mansion formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Sunderland. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and to PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 22 Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 63 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire furniture, consisting of elaborately carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson flowered satin, rosewood reception chairs, centre table, marble-top rosewood etagere, two bronze Egyptian vases, fine French plate pier glasses, red damask curtains, cornices, window shades, bronze and gilt chandeliers, dining chairs, one oak extension table, tete-a-tete hall chair, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows, bureaus, washstands, glassware, crockery, &c.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.
No. 50 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE.—VALUABLE NEW FURNITURE stock, Messrs. Flint & Jones, New-Orleans, manufactured for Southern trade before the rise in prices, of the best material and in the most superior manner, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut household furniture, bedroom, dining-room, library and parlor suites of every description, will be sold at auction by EDWARD PETTINGER on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Goods now on exhibition. Sale peremptory, without reserve. Dealers and trade respectfully invited to attend.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story brown-stone house, No. 14 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., consisting of parlor suites, medallion and tapestry carpets, elegant rosewood piano, mirrors, cornices, lace curtains, chamber furniture, china, glassware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The furniture can be seen by permit on the Monday previous to the sale. Catalogues now ready at our office, No. 14 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, REMAINING UNSOLD IN THE MACHINERY DEPOT of the Metropolitan Fair, will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.: Hoe's Cylinder Job Press, Steam-engines, Steam-pumps, Flax-breaking Machine, Steam Gauges, Platform Scales, Cotton Gins, Caloric Engines, Steam Punch, Horse-power, Washing Machines, Hand-pumps, Flat Tenoning Machine, Cast-steel, Screw Bolts, Austin Improved Imposing Press, Hydraulic Jack, &c., &c.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 28th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house, No. 110 South 4th-st., near 5th-st., consisting in part of carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, and the usual variety of household and kitchen furniture. Terms cash, in bankable money.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 306 East 11th-st., one 15-horse engine and boiler, three saw-benches, and Handel's pulleys, shafting, belting, cart, wagon, &c., &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 17 West 26th-st., near the 5th-av., a large assortment of

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

Consisting, in part, of rosewood suites, in plush and reps; ebony and gilt marble-top centre tables, velvet and Brussels carpetings, costly mantel ornaments, oak extension dining table, rosewood and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, heavy French plate pier and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, Parian vases, etageres, &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence No. 127 West 15th-st., a full assortment of

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, consisting in part of suites of superbly carved rosewood medallion back parlor furniture in crimson satin brocatelle, elegant rosewood, Italian marble-top centre tables, heavy French plate mirrors.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO FORTE MADE BY ERARD, OF PARIS; superb mantel vases, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, oil paintings, Parian medallions, elegantly carved French plate double-mirror, dressing-table, bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, bedding, mahogany pillar, extension dining table, French China services, cut glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 10 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

A large and varied assortment of first-class household furniture, made by the best foreign and home manufacturers, embracing the names of Roux, Hutchings, Strong and others.

ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, elegantly carved; SILVER PLATEDWARE, SUPERB TAPESTRY and SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS; HEAVY FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS;

FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c., &c.,

A complete assortment of costly

PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

in rosewood, walnut and oak. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Chelsea paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The property consists of three paper mills, containing six machines and all the necessary machinery for operating the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the Superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is an abundance of the best spring water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER M. WHITE, at No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large and well-assorted stock of fine furniture, new and second hand, viz.: Parlor suites, chamber and library suites, dining-room furniture, sideboards, extension dining-tables, chairs, lounges, bookcases, hall furniture, &c. Furniture stored at reasonable charge.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

GEORGE COOK will sell, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of the four-story house, all in fine order: Superb parlor suites, etegere, centre tables, chamber suites, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., dining room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil clothes, mirrors, window curtains and shades, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VERY LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERB REAL BRONZES, CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS, ELEGANT FRENCH AND DRESDEN CHINA, CUT GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Ray, No. 2 University-place, near Waverley-place, the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the most of which was made to order in Paris for the present owner, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Elaborately carved wood and gilt suite in blue and gold silk reps, in pieces; superb console and centre tables, *verde antique marble-tops, elegant divans in gold-colored satin*, very large and superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gold-colored satin and blue and *silk reps curtains, heavy lace curtains, superb Dresden* China mantel vases, real Aubusson carpets.

LIBRARY.

Very fine mahogany sofas, arm and side chairs in embroidered coverings; elegant solid mahogany library bookcases, with real bronze fittings; fine mahogany centre-tables, jaune antique tops; rosewood and ebony arm and Spanish chairs, rich Axminster carpets.

BOUDOIR.

Heavily carved walnut etagere, elegant side and easy chairs in satin and plush, rich Aubusson carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid mahogany extension-table, sideboards, marble tops; dining chairs, engravings, large double iron safe, very large assortment of Dresden and elegant assortment of French china, heavy cut and engraved glassware, Sheffield plate, &c.

BED CHAMBERS.

French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilet glasses, couches and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, work and fancy tables, damask and lace curtains, palliasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

BRONZES AND STATUARY.

The bronzes were made to order from original designs, the models of which were immediately destroyed that no duplicate might be made, viz.: superb clocks with candelabras to match, elegant chandeliers and brackets, sphynxes, statues and figures, inkstands, &c.

Carrara marble statue Psyche abandoned, by Bienaimé, of Rome; Florence [illegible], Verde di Prato, ornaments, &c.

The furniture &c. will be on exhibition on Tuesday, 26th inst., by permits, which, with the catalogue, may be had at the Auctioneers' Office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, Office No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell, on TUESDAY, April 26, at the private residence, No. 161 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 11 o'clock, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains—splendid, large, with rich frames, mantel and pier glasses, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in rich silk brocatel, richly carved marble-top centre tables, elegant 7-octave carved rosewood piano, with pearl keys; real bronzes and Parian statuettes, elegantly furnished carved rosewood etagere and music cabinet; also, French bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, together with a good assortment of mahogany dining, chamber and other furniture, together with all the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1864, at [illegible] o'clock, at the private stable in the rear of No. 13[illegible] 5th-av., entrance from 12th-st., one pair of large carriage horses; one pair of large-sized ponies, for either saddle or harness, being accustomed to both, being kind in every way; one elegant close-paneled coach, with detached front and concealed steps, Wood Brothers makers; one elegant barouche, almost new, Wood Brothers makers; one handsome barouche, in good order, Miner & Stevens makers; one handsome light barouche, adapted for large or small horses, Miner & Stevens makers; one six-passenger sleigh, in good order, Gould, of Albany, maker; sleigh robes, three sets harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, &c.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at No. 163 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels carpets, mirrors, rich rosewood parlor suite, mahogany haircloth sofas and chairs, parian statuettes, bronzes, book-cases, an assortment of chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c., together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BENJAMIN F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS, &c.—On TUESDAY, April 26, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., in the rear, the contents of well-known printing and stereotyping establishment of the late Wm. H. Tinson, consisting of a large quantity of pica, small pica, long primer, bourgeois, brevier, nonpareil, agate, pearl, plain and ornamental type, in large quantities; also hand-presses, stands, cases, wetting boards, chases, large and small stones, brass and wood *galleys, sticks, office furniture, iron safe, desks, chairs, gas fixtures, &c., &c. By order of C. TINSON, Executrix.*

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brown-stone front house situated southeast corner of Bedford-av. and Ross-st., consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, pier glass, carpets, bureaus, chairs, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c. Terms cash in bankable money.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

EDWARD PETTINGER, SELLS ON TUESDAY, April 26, 10½ o'clock, contents Billiard Saloon, No. 598 Broadway, consisting twelve splendid marble-bed billiard tables, balls, cues, &c., complete. Large quantity English oilcloth, chairs, marble-top tables, settees, iron safe, large Sperry's regulator, large French mirrors, copper-lined bar fixtures, liquors, gas fixtures, &c.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF STATUARY AND ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS AT THE 14TH-ST. BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission, comprising a large and valuable collection in the above line. Catalogues may be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 47 Murray-st., or on the premises.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 126 3d-av.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the depot of the Red Bird line of stages, 10th-av. and 35th-st., all the stages, horses, harness, extra wheels, bodies, &c., and all other property on said premises, formerly belonging to said company.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

36TH-STREET PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The lot, with three-story brick house on the front and frame house on the rear, No. 130 East 36th-st., south side, 125 feet East of 3d-av. Lot 25x98.9.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SALES IN BROOKLYN.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 316 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-sts.

A general assortment of household furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, &c., &c.

SAME DAY.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 77 Joralemon-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

rosewood piano, parlor furniture in hair cloth, secretary bookcase, centre tables, engravings, two parlor sofas, bedsteads, mahogany and walnut marble-top bureaus, washstands, hat-stand, oak marble-top buffet, extension table, carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, furnace, range, china, glass and silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

SAME DAY.

At 11½ o'clock A. M., at No. 99 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts.

Mahogany piano, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel; pier glass, centre-tables, bookcases, dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, sofas, walnut buffet, walnut dining-chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SAME DAY.

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 154 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

Handsome rosewood parlor suite, eight pieces, in crimson plush; French plate pier glass, lace curtains, engravings, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, walnut hat-stand, mahogany and walnut marble-top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, oak extension table, chairs, china dinner set, glassware, &c. Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SAME DAY.

At 2 o'clock P. M., at 219 Fulton-st., corner of Sprague's Alley, Brooklyn.

Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, three painted chamber suites, hair and straw mattresses, bedding, rosewood parlor suites in reps, French china dinner and breakfast crockery, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

SAME DAY.

At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 52 Carroll, between Hicks and Columbia sts.

Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcase, bedsteads, chairs, tables, crockery, etc., etc.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, French-plate mirrors, carved rosewood seven octave piano, &c., &c. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 123 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, all of which was made to order by A. Roux and J. W. Southack, of this City, and has been in use but a short time, as follows:

PARLORS.—Elegant English velvet carpets, richly framed pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood suite in figured satin brocade, satin brocade curtains to match, lined and wadded; rich lace curtains, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, full round corners, finished back, made by Carman & Faucher, late with Nunns & Clark, rosewood centre table, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.

LIBRARY.—English Brussels carpets, carved black walnut suite, in green reps; heavy green reps and tapestry curtains, lace do., black walnut and gilt French plate pier mirror, carved black walnut bookcase, do. library table, elegant black marble and bronze clock, bronze figures, rosewood Stereoscope, with 100 illuminated and glass views; cost $250. Herring's Safe, &c.

DINING ROOM.—English Brussels carpets, carved oak marble-top buffet, with plate glass mirror; carved oak extension table, 16 feet; mantel pier mirror, Sheffield plate, rich French china dinner and tea sets, fine cut glass ware, bronze clock, engravings, &c.

BEDROOMS.—English Brussels and tapestry carpets, mirrors, lace curtains, carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and chairs, Wheeler & Wilson's boudoir sewing machine in full mahogany case, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, mahogany secretary, book-case, toilet crockery, &c.

HALLS.—English oil-cloths, carved black walnut hat-stands, velvet and Brussels stair carpets and rods, vestibule curtains, &c.; also three barrels of very fine pure native grape wine, one barrel of finest family flour, one barrel cider vinegar, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at our office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—mirrors, fine Chickering piano-forte, chandeliers, choice engravings, velvet carpets, &c., &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 122 5th-av., near West 10th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suite, eleven pieces, in crimson and gold satin, heavily carved rosewood etagere, marble top, centre and fancy tables, fine French plate pier glasses, silk, damask and lace curtains, carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, secretaries, dressing bureaus, washstands, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, *easy-chairs, lounges, bronze and gilt chandeliers and* fixtures; a number of very choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 36 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., by order of executors, genteel household furniture, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, &c., as follows, viz.: Velvet carpets, carved rosewood suites, in green and black satin brocatel; rosewood centre-table, music stand, carved rosewood suite, in green figured silk reps; chandeliers, mahogany extension table, 12 feet; mahogany sofa and chairs; crockery, glassware, &c., English Brussels carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs; enameled cottage suite, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; rosewood hat stand, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, &c. Also, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No 34 East 22d-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel; elegant gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, with base and cornices complete; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Clark; piano-stool in plush; rosewood music stand, with marble-top; rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel, with conversational chair; blue and gold brocatel window curtains.

Carved oak furniture in green plush; elegant clock; dining-room in oak; oak sideboard, &c.; bedrooms in rosewood; mattresses, palliasses; armoire à glace, brocatel window curtains, &c.; china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 119½ East 13th-st.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in good order and but little used; Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Chambers, of this City; black-walnut corner etagere, rosewood marble-top hat stands, &c.

BEDROOM—In rosewood and mahogany; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, washstands, bolsters and pillows, palliasses, &c.

Oak extension dining-table, oak suite in reps, oak brocade top buffet, &c., china, crockery, and glass ware.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SURBURBAN VILLA SITES AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, five sections of land containing from 2 to 3 acres each, fronting on the 4th, 5th, and 6th avs., as extended from Brooklyn and on Cowenhovens lane. This property is located on the highest grades of the ridge, commanding a fine view of the ocean, bay, and harbor of New-York, and the surrounding cities and country; for healthfulness and beauty of location it is unsurpassed; a portion of the land is wooded, and now laid out as a private park, within one block of the 3d-av., on which the cars run to the Hamilton, South, and Fulton Ferries. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those desiring to purchase will view the same. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 300 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 60 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., executor's sale of genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany dressing-bureaus, mahogany marble-top washstands, do. tables, do. card tables, mahogany extension table, mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame oval mirrors, window shades, cornices, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 40 West 9th-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, grand-action rosewood piano, sofas, velvet carpets, mahogany sofas, easy, reception and rocking chairs, rosewood centre tables, Brussels carpets, drugget, oil-cloth, chamber *furniture, cottage suites, mahogany cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, bedding, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, looking glasses, oak* extension dining-table, chairs, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GEORGE CLEMONS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN LEVISON WILL sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at the private residence No. 204 West 42d-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, all the entire furniture, consisting of velvet, ingrain and Brussels carpets, piano-forte by McDonald Bros., elegant French plate pier glasses, lace window curtains, fine oil painting, rosewood parlor suite in rich silk brocatel, marble-top centre tables, music cabinet, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, dining-room furniture, carved oak buffet, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

D. CLARKSON, JR., Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS, STOCK OF MARBLE slabs, &c., machinery, engine, boiler, rubbing-bed, gangs, &c., and saw blades.

PELLS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 26, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 1,206 Broadway, the entire stock as above, on four months' credit. Stock now ready for examination.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 West 23d-st., the entire parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, carpets, beds, mattresses, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 29TH, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT the residence, No. 9 Essex-st., Jersey City, black walnut and rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, tapestry, velvet carpets and a large variety of household furniture, beds, mattresses, &c., rain or shine.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—in 5th-av., near 23d-st., rich rosewood, black walnut and oak furniture, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, brocatel curtains, velvet, Wilton, tapestry and three-ply carpets, basement and plain furniture, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, April 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. [illegible] 5th-av., near 23d-st., the entire genteel furniture of the house, comprising in part of rich rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, made by the best City makers; velvet, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, very rich French plate mantel and pier mirrors, lace and damask curtains and cornices, sideboards, dining-chairs, marble-top centre-tables, extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, rich chandeliers, china and glassware, refrigerator, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house morning of sale, and at the store, No. 724 Broadway, on Wednesday.

N. B.—Remember the hour—2 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 Bond-st.—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, in plush and crimson brocade; rosewood marble-top side-table, parlor suites, in rosewood and mahogany; suites in plush, suites in haircloth; gilt frame mirror, a carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Hardman, very nearly new, of beautiful tone and finish; four suites enameled furniture, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; mahogany bedstead, mahogany marble-top washstand, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, genteel household furniture of a family removing to the country, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in brocatel; brocatel etagere, marble-top tables, Brussels carpets, black walnut dining tables, curtains. Bedrooms—in mahogany, &c., viz.: mahogany bedsteads, chairs, carpets; dining-room furniture in mahogany and black walnut, viz: extension dining table, oak cane-seat chairs. Also, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw beds, easy chairs, sewing do., &c.; china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

R. R. HOLLINS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 438 Canal-st.

MULLEDY & HOLLINS WILL SELL WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 90 West Broadway, the entire genteel furniture of the above house, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and imitation wardrobes, walnut, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, spreads, pier glasses, dressing bureaus, washstands, centre tables, oil-cloths, girandoles; extension table, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] East 31st-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany suite, covered in crimson plush; black walnut extension dining table; cloth, table and piano covers, rosewood etagere, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes and chairs, rockers, &c.; brocade and lace window curtains, elegant rosewood piano, made by Gilbert, with Eolian attachment. Also, china, crockery and glassware, &c.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 190 10th-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood furniture covered in hair-cloth; elegant brocade and lace window curtains; rosewood suite in crimson plush; rosewood marble-top sideboard, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut dining chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany chairs, in hair-cloth, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, china, crockery and glass-ware. See catalogues.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MULBERRY-ST. at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., by A. JOURNEAY. The two-story brick front house, (dwelling and store,) No. 41 Mulberry-st. House 19x36, lot 25x80. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a pair of dark iron gray carriage horses, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind, very stylish, kind and easy drivers.

REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—450 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, taxes light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 138th-st.; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, gas, water, and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the land office on the property, corner of [illegible].

3,500 ACRES TIMBER LAND, IN THE wealthiest part of New-York, surrounded by improved farms, easy access to market, containing over 71,000,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, white pine, ash, birch, hard maple and cherry; 3,000,000 bushels charcoal; 47,000 cords hemlock bark, both wanted in the vicinity; water-power unfailing, sufficient to cut 6,000,000 feet a year, bark worth $1 per cord on the trees; land wanted as fast as cleared for farming, by the neighboring farmers at good prices; trees large and sound, five and seven logs to a tree; iron furnace adjoining, and several tanneries near; iron ore formerly taken from the land and more supposed to exist; a plank road running through the tract; no better location in the State for a large lumbering business, tannery, and manufactory for butter tubs and agricultural implements, having all the bark and hard wood on the premises. The land can be sold after the timber is cut, for as much as is now wanted for it all. Unquestionably the most valuable timber track in the State, and worth the attention of capitalists and lumbermen, to build up a manufacturing village and make money. Apply to E. LYON, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building known as the Girard House, fronting 75 feet on Chestnut-st., and 178 feet in depth, now in thorough repair, and under a punctually paid rental of $18,000 per annum, will be sold at a considerable discount on its original cost. Appurtenant to the building are an excellent steam-engine, two new boilers, with all the pipe requisite to the heating, cooking, washing and lighting purposes of the hotel.

Terms—$100,000 can remain on ground rent, and the balance cash.

Parties wishing to negotiate can address the subscriber, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, where he can be seen daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TATLAW JACKSON.

Also for sale—115 commodious new dwellings, at from $3,200 to $4,500 each, situated on Hamilton, Spring Garden, Marvine, Cannac, 11th, 12th and 13th sts., Philadelphia.

T. J.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE UNFURNISHED—the high-stoop four-story extra-wide dwelling, No. 40 West 11th-st., east of and near the 6th-av. Possession 1st May. If rented, it must be to a private family only. Rent, $2,500 per annum. Price for sale, $30,000.

ALSO—For sale, the Columbia College leasehold and spacious warehouses known as No. 49 Barclay-st. and Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, being 26.9 on Barclay, and 53.5 on Park-place. Ground rent on the three parcels, $2,300 per annum all told. Lease about 10 years to run out. The stores are now under lease for 3 years, and option of 3 more at $10,000 per annum. Price asked for the property, $70,000. The stores adjoin Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and are complete and very substantially built. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTMENT of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 16½ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and graperies. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in our rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick house, brown-stone stoop and lintel; fine basement, good cellar, high ground; the house is in excellent condition, well painted, 22 feet by 38 feet, lot 100 feet deep, gas, water and sewer connection. Price $5,000. Very cheap. Inquire on the premises, No. 177 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE MILE FROM the depot at Rye, Westchester County, a pleasant country residence, with from 10 to 60 acres of land. The house has 14 rooms, is surrounded by fine shade trees, garden made, ice-house filled, barn, stable, carriage-house and plenty of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE NEW first-class three-story, brown-stone, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water bath, water-closets, range, furnace, &c.; situated on Carlton-av., near DeKalb-av. Inquire on the premises, or of J. KIRBY, Builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three first-class new brick dwellings, containing all the modern improvements, in a very desirable location *in Brooklyn. A good 10 per cent. investment. Apply to H. A. [illegible], No. [illegible] Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or No.* 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 106 Franklin-st.; lot 25 feet by 100. The building is a substantial one, and it could be advantageously altered into a store. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to

H. MEIGS, JR., No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT Grosbeck mansion and six handsome lots, northwest corner of 3d-av. and 76th-st. As a hotel or public institution, or for further improvements, it offers superior advantages for investment. Price $26,000. W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st., or No. 204 Broadway.

ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK house, all modern improvements, fine garden, arbours and grapevines; convenient to all the ferries, in Williamsburgh; for sale cheap and on easy terms. [illegible] COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st. Open till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—From May 1, the residence of the late William Swan, containing about seven acres of land, on which is a double two story frame house, barn, &c. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

$6,500—FOR SALE—A SMALL BUT VERY complete, new brown-stone front house, high stoop, basement, three stories and attic, ten rooms, with all conveniences; neighborhood first-class. Apply at No. 121 East 48th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 80TH-ST., NEAR Columbia College, between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 73 Beekman-st., or No. 80 East 28th-st.

REAL ESTATE.

DWELLING-HOUSE IN NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—A two-story basement and attic brick dwelling, situated on Grand-st.; supplied with water and gas; terms easy. Apply immediately to C. WESTLAKE & CO., corner Water and 2d sts., Newburgh.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHARINE Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A first-rate water power at Croton Falls, Westchester County, a few rods from the depot of Harlem Railroad; more or less land, to suit the purchaser. Price $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the high-stoop house No. 12 [illegible]-place, 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 20 by 50; lot 20 by [illegible] the block. To be seen between 3 and 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 23 West 37th-st. Apply, before half past 9 A. M. at house, or before 6 P. M. at No. 150 Broadway. S. B. STRANG.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW STONE FRONT houses, built by the day, in first-class neighborhood, with latest improvements; possession May 1. Apply at No. 127 East 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE in a mahogany case; drawers on each side; worth $110; will be sold for $85. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, Times Building.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, AT Elizabeth, N. J., to a small family for several months. Address P., Box No. 1,833 Post-office, New-York City.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT a low figure. Commission allowed to brokers. ALLEN VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 283 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN HOME BUILDING, Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway. Apply at the office of the Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—House No. 541 (new No. 496) for sale or to let, furnished. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

LARGE MANSION.

For rent or for sale, partly furnished, one hour from City, extensive grounds and shade, fine view, perfectly healthy, lodge, stable, &c. Apply to F. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

OFFICE ROOM TO LET.

A gentleman desiring a desk in a pleasant and convenient office may
apply at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Ten new three-story and basement, with gas, water, bath, &c., on corner Park-av. and Canton-st., fronting on City Park; rent $600. A contract is made by city for iron fence round park. One three-story brick, No. 83½ Carlton-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., with water and gas; rent $350. Two three-story and basement, corner Sands-st. and Hudson-av., with water and no gas; rent $425. Two three-story and basement brick, Nos. 160 and 162 Hoyt-st., near Butler-st.; rent $300. Apply on premises, or at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A FURNISHED cottage in the country, 16 miles from New-York, on the East River; half a mile from New-Haven depot; is one of the most desirable river places within 40 miles of the City. The cottage has parlor, dining-room, kitchen and four bedrooms; a stable, gardener's house, horse, carriage, cart, harness, cow, boat, and a good garden with plenty of fruit. Rent $900. Those hiring it will have to keep the present gardener, at $300 per year. Inquire of P. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—ONE OF THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, (possession immediately,) situated in Burnet-place, corner Church-st., Newark, N. J.; three stories above the basement, which is mostly above ground, under cellar, furnace, laundry, hot and cold water. In short, contains all the modern improvements, and in New-York would let for $1,500 or more, and will be let for less than half that sum. Inquire of D. M. WILSON, Room 7, over the Post-office, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—A VERY DELIGHTFUL DWELLING, with barn and good garden; house has eleven rooms; situation "Orienta," (Mamaroneck Station, New-Haven Railroad;) one hour's ride from City, and one and a half miles from depot; situated near the residences of Thos. L. Rushmore, Esq., Geo. J. Seney, Esq., E. S. Halsted, Esq., and R. Craighead, Esq. Inquire of HALSTED & [illegible], No. 12 Murray-st.

TO LET—WITHIN FORTY MINUTES OF NEW-York, a small house, with three acres, lawn and kitchen garden, stable, &c.; house contains eight pleasant rooms; good attic, and cellar under the whole; excellent spring water and fine shade. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 58 East 13th-st., building of School of Design, or ALFRED KEENE, Esq., Belleville, New-Jersey.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, *beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile* on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; *is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad.* Rent $1,000. Address K, Box No. [illegible] New-York P. O.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a pleasant house, containing 11 rooms, storeroom, cellar, &c., with half an acre of ground and good stable; 20 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing; three bedrooms, furnished with cottage furniture; rent $400; without furniture, $350. Address S. C. G., Box No. 1,178 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE MANsion, with 20 acres of ground, two cottages and outbuildings, at New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.; it is beautifully situated two miles from the North River; contains 100 rooms, and is well suited for an Academy, boarding-house or public institution. Apply to C. JENKINS, East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

TO LET—DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE, Warwick Neck, R. I., eleven miles from Providence; a two-story mansion house, mostly furnished, of sixteen rooms, commanding a view of the principal towns on Narragansett Bay, as Providence, Newport, &c., with barn and bath-house. Inquire of ALVA WOODS, Providence, R. I.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY—NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.—To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam, hoistway, and heating pipes. A large basement in same building, 50x100 feet, lighted with sky-lights. Apply to E. C. MOORE,

No. 207 Centre-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT POUGHKEEPSIE TO LET.—A well-furnished and pleasantly situated house at Poughkeepsie. For particulars apply to J. P. CROSBY, Esq., No. 3 Hanover-st., New-York; or to WM. H. CROSBY, No. 297 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET, FURNISHED—WITH EVERY MODern convenience, for six months—A handsome large house in one of the best and most airy situations on Murray Hill, in 38th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AT YONKERS, PARTLY furnished, to let for the Summer or year. Rent $40 or $50 per month. Located on Ashburton-av., near Palisade-av., with two lots of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET or for sale, a two-story and attic house, nearly new, with gas, good garden, fruit, barn, &c. Partially furnished, if desired. Location good. Apply to L. E. RIGGS, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., A CONvenient house, two stories, with basement, within 10 minutes' walk of depot; two acres and barn; pleasant situation. Rent, $225. Apply to Mr. C. DAVIS, next premises.

TO LET—AT PASSAIC, N. J., EIGHT MILES from the City, house with six acres of land, stable, green-house and cold grapery. Location very pleasant. Rent for one year, $1,500. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOTEL FORMERLY KEPT BY the late Ezra Kniffen, (deceased,) near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Rye. Inquire of CATHARINE KNIFFEN, on the premises.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 218 South 4th-st., Jersey City. Apply to the owner, next door, or to Mr. Noyes, corner of Pavonia-av. and Erie-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED DWELLING house, stable, garden with a great variety of fruit, to let at Tarrytown. Apply to S. F. YORK, No. 30 Chambers-st., upstairs.

THREE LOTS TO LET—NOS. 432, 434, 436 Washington-st., between Desbrosses and Vestry sts. Inquire of DANIEL CONKLIN, next door, or of F. COPCUTT, No. 348 Washington-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—ONE LARGE STORE FRONTING ON both 3d and 4th avs., and three offices in the Cooper Union. Apply either at the office of the building or to WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 39 Park-place.

OFFICES TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES in the basement of No. 44 Wall-st. Inquire of E. R. TREMAIN, No. 22 William-st.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL—A HOUSE WITH TEN rooms, beautiful situation, for six or twelve months. *Apply to C. J. DESPARD, No. 26 Wall-st.*

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE town of East Chester, near the Mount Vernon depots of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, 14 miles from the City, consisting of 70 acres of land, 14 acres in wood, balance under cultivation; 400 fruit trees, house, barns, &c. Neighborhood very good; churches, schools, stores, &c., convenient. Price $28,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about 3 acres of land; house 47 by 30; new barn; well shaded and abundance of fruit. Very desirable residences in or near village, from $700 up to $20,000. Farms from $4,000 to $30,000. Keep this advertisement, and see a description of property at the office of J. O. STEVENS, No. 48 William-st., up stairs, or call on JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. K. Paulding, at Hyde Park, for sale; one of the most beautiful on the Hudson River; about 46 acres, large mansion house, two cottages and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 3 Wall-st., or to J. N. PAULDING, 30 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COMPO HOUSE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, Compo House, part of the estate and the elegant residence of S. H. Winslow, Esq., deceased, located at Westport, Conn., and near Long Island Sound. The grounds offered for sale are about 40 acres in extent, embracing lawns, gardens and farm, and are all in the highest state of cultivation. The mansion is large, of Grecian and French architecture beautifully combined, and in perfect order, and containing all the late and modern improvements; painted, frescoed and grained in the highest style of art. There are 13 rooms on the kitchen or basement floor; also, marble hall; also 8 or 9 large and superbly finished rooms and toilet saloon on parlor story; 9 or 10 rooms on the second floor, 8 or 9 rooms on the third floor, some of them spacious, and observatory above; billiard-room near to and detached from the dwelling. The grounds, roads, walks, stables, coach-house, ice-house, gardener's, farmer's and coachman's houses are of handsome architecture and in thoroughly fine order. Four very large grape-houses, three green-houses and conservatories, large barns, to which are attached [illegible], poultry yards, duck pond, fish pond, &c., &c. The mansions, out-buildings, graperies, &c., are all lighted with gas; a large gasometer on the place. This estate is about two hours, or fifty miles from the city, approachable by the New-York and New-Haven Railway, and is now offered for sale by order of executors. There is probably not to be found a more elegant and complete residence in any State in the Union. The fruit in the grape-houses ripens May 1 and holds till Christmas. Apple orchards in full bearing and foreign fruits of choice and great variety. An opportunity is here offered to secure a fine residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PLACE FOR SALE AT

	Acres.	Price.		Acres.	Price.
Bath, L. I.	1	$1,800	Astoria, L. I.	1	$6,500
Sing Sing, N.Y....	1	2,600	South Orange, N. J.	1	3,200
$3,000, $4,000, $4,500, $6,000			Westfield, N. J.	1	2,500
Bloomfield, N. J....	1	3,300	Orange, N. J.	1	3,000
W. Farms, West. Co.	2	5,000	Bergen Point, N. J.	2	4,500
Dobb's Ferry, W. Co.	2	10,000	Orange, N. J.	4	10,000
Bloomfield, N. J....	3	2,500	Nyack, N. Y......	4	6,000
Tremont, West. Co.	3	6,000	Scarboro', Wes. Co.	6	8,500
New-Rochelle, N. Y.	4	12,500	Sing Sing, N. Y....	6	20,000
Sing Sing, N. Y.	6	3,600	Tarrytown, N. Y.	6	20,000
Newtown, L. I......	6	9,000	Elizabeth, N. J....	8	25,000
Rye, Wes. Co.	6	12,500	Newtown, L. I.	8	7,500
Fairfield, Conn....	8	8,000	Sing Sing, N. Y....	8	8,000
Irvington, N. Y.	8	40,000	Roseville, N. J.	8	3,000
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	8	15,000	Sing Sing, N. Y....	10	10,000
Irvington, N. Y.	15	30,000	W. Bloomfield, N. J.	10	12,000
Sing Sing, N. Y....	16	6,000	Scarboro', Wes. Co.	12	7,500
Sing Sing, N. Y.	12	16,000	[illegible]	13	11,000
Orangeville, N. J.	12	2,000	Tarrytown, N. Y.	15	8,000
Scarboro', Wes. Co.	18	16,000	Irvington, N. Y.	20	7,500
South Orange, N. J.	20	12,000	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	20	6,000
Bloomfield, N. J.	25	5,000	Kingsbridge, N. Y.	25	50,000
Darien, Conn.	25	5,000	Rahway, N. J.	30	6,000
Mt. Kisco, Wes. Co.	27	6,000	Greenwich, Conn.	40	16,000
Boiling Spring, N. J.	30	7,000	Jamaica, L. I.	45	8,000
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	40	30,000	Plainfield, N. J.....	50	10,000
Sing Sing, N. Y.	50	22,000	Kensico, Wes. Co.	55	11,000
Bergen Co., N. J.	60	7,000	Morristown, N. J.	70	8,500
Scarsdale, Wes. Co.	65	10,000	Princeton, N. J.	90	12,500
Tarrytown, N. Y.	70	30,000	Smithtown, L. I.	100	4,500
Sing Sing, N. Y.	120	30,000	Princeton, N. J.	130	22,000
Pompton, N. Y....	200	14,000			

Apply to C. G. [illegible], No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 300 acres on the Sound, within 8 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, ½ mile from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, ice-house, coal house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. [illegible], or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, one of the most eligible residences on the Hudson; house spacious, built of brick, containing every modern convenience, with broad piazzas; grounds about five acres, tastefully laid out, with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; stable, ice and gas houses, hennery, grapery, &c.; accessible by steamboat, road and cars; one hour from Chambers-st., and five minutes from depot. Possession 1st of May, or sooner if desired. Inquire on the premises, or No. 240 Canal-st.

D. S. COX.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—A fine country residence at Croton Falls, Westchester County, five minutes' walk from depot of Harlem Railroad, a large Gothic house, with modern improvements; *grounds contain 30 acres. A good stock of fruit trees,* fine garden, and cold grapery. All necessary farm and outbuildings; ice house filled; houses for gardener and coachman; a pond and stream within the grounds; shade trees, and shrubbery in abundance. More land may be had if desired. Price $20,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, A VERY handsome place, in a healthy, commanding location, completely furnished; also, horses, carriages, and every requirement of comfort and elegance. The horses, which are very valuable, and the carriages mostly new, are alone worth $6,000. The owner being about to visit Europe, will sell the whole, the place and all its appurtenances, for $35,000, if applied for immediately. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT AT ROCKAWAY, N. J.—Possession 1st May—The house and grounds, containing 11 acres, formerly owned and occupied by F. Wood, Esq. The house has sixteen rooms, and the garden is the best in the country; outbuildings, ice-house, carriage-house, &c.; three minutes' walk from the depot; two hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., or H. H. JOHNSON, No. 101 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A THREE-STORY house with 11 rooms, bath-room, gas, and all other modern conveniences, together with a first-class stable and garden, situated on the river, within three minutes' walk of the depot and steamboat landing; a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York. Apply to B. A. STARR, Yonkers; or at the office of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 70 acres—about half woodland—on the Sound, 1½ hours from the City, and a short distance from depot; the house is well furnished and in good order; the stable is new, and one of the best in the country; the lodge, containing eight rooms, is also new; the situation is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, on the Hudson, 14 miles from Chambers-st., half mile from depot; eight acres, high ground, beautiful view, fine trees and shrubbery, attractive woods, variety of fruits, vegetable garden, &c.; stream of water running through, perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, near female institute and churches; house large and handsome, bath-room, furnace, gas, &c. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT at Staten Island to rent for the Summer or year; located on Bard-av., within a few minutes walk of landing at Snug Harbor. This is an elegant place, completely furnished; grounds finely laid out, with [illegible] abundance of fruit and vegetables. Rent $2,500, including gardener's wages. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A FURnished house, with ice-house, garden, stables, &c., pleasantly situated in a very healthy location on the Hudson River, in Ulster County, nearly opposite Barrytown; communication with the City easy both by railroad and steamboat. It will be let for the Summer on moderate terms. Apply to

G. TILLOTSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, Conn., a modern house, containing 11 rooms, of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Price $6,000; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 636 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MONT VERD, A SPLENDID farm; everything in excellent order. Buildings beautifully situated on an eminence, and on line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1½ hours from New-York. For particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J., or Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York; or Dr. J. F. TALMAGE, No. [illegible] Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Elizabeth, N. J.—House large, containing 17 rooms; all modern improvements; gas, water, bath, &c.; five acres choice land, fruit, shade and ornamental trees; berries in abundance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and *houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York*, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 86 feet wide on Sycamore-st., and 36 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about ½ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE pleasant village of Brandon, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, nine hours' ride from New-York. A desirable place in every respect. For further particulars, apply to ROWE & BOUVIER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH barn and outbuildings and ten acres of choice land, with fruit garden; one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, and near the station. Price $3,200.

N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, near depot, a desirable country residence, furnished or unfurnished, marble mantels, gas and fixtures, fruit, outbuildings, &c., &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 26 Wall-st.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N.Y.

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PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS. A very splendid stock; many new designs and styles, fringed and plain, very handsome. W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

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SILKS AT RETAIL. Just received by steamer, several cases of NOVELTIES IN SILK—VIZ: CHINE, in all qualities. PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all qualities. BLACK LYONS TAFFETA. DRAP DE LYONS. DRAP DE PARIS, white selvage. GROS GRAIN, in all qualities, for CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

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Examine our STRAW and FANCY ORNAMENTS!
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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, trunks, &c., in the fine dry lofts over my piano warerooms. Prices low. T. S. BERRY, No. 599 Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.

LUMBER.—FOR SALE, EIGHTY THOUSAND feet Norway pine flooring, worked 1¼ and 1½ thick. A good article, and perfectly seasoned. Inquire of R. H. & L. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 67 10th-av.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET-IRON OF every description, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

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Authorized Capital ... $5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus ... 2,[illegible]
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Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date ... 3,375,000

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Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York.
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
Jacob Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co., N. Y.
L. B. Brigham.
John A. Meeks, New-York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Spedding, of Henry A. Smith & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick G. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt.
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of H. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heinemann & Paysen, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N. Y.
F. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David F. Sellar, of Dennistoun & Co., New-York, of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
Charles G. Landon, New-York.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
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WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
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Wm. S. Stell, Esq., Ch'n Bank of Manch'r, Manchester.
Messrs. J. P. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
[illegible] Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
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INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 112 Broadway.
Cash Capital, One Million Dollars.
WILLIAM E. WARREN, President.
HAMILTON BRUCE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half of the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court at next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed on or before the first day of June next. By order of the court.
H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of C. O. R. R. Co.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 22, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 10th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 12th May, inclusive. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the Mariposa Company will be closed on and after SATURDAY next, the 30th inst., and until the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. By order of the Board.
New-York, April 25, 1864. JOHN WATT, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, April 26, 1864.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of C. [illegible] ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UNITED Windsor Gold Mine of Colorado will please go to Messrs. GEORGE MANLEY & CO., No. 18 William-st., for their certificates, as the books have already been closed for the last seven days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. SUPREME COURT.—MARY J. CHAMBERS AGAINST GEORGE TEN EYCK SHELDON.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 5, 1864, and an additional order of said Court, dated March 7, 1864, I, the subscriber, the Receiver named in the last mentioned order, will expose to sale at public auction, at Ryder's Union Hotel, corner of Church-street and the post-road, in the village of Sing Sing, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, on THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, the following described property, viz.: "THE REPUBLICAN," a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Sing Sing, with subscription list, together with presses, types, machinery, tools, and fixtures, and other property now in and about said newspaper and printing office, and used for the purpose of carrying on said newspaper and printing office, and all debts, claims and demands, and choses in action, due and to grow due, belonging to and pertaining to said newspaper and business. TERMS OF SALE.—One thousand dollars cash at the time of purchase, and the balance within five days.— Dated New-York, April 20, 1864. ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Receiver.

$6,000 TO $8,000.—FOR SALE, AN ACTIVE copartnership interest in a profitable manufacturing business in successful operation, under three patents, with factory and water privilege complete. A fine opening for an enterprising man seeking business. Apply or address, with real name, to L. CHAMPION, Deep River, Conn.

FOR SALE—A STEREOTYPING ESTABLISHMENT, in active operation, with type, cases, &c. The owner, having other occupation, must sell; rooms may be retained next year. Address, P. R. M., Box No. 147 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $4,000, in an established business. Must be a thorough mechanic. Address J. H. T., Box No. 161 Times Office.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXTURES and dwelling attached, No. 28 Henry-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS. The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 338 Navy-st., and No. 55 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, [illegible] Island, N.Y.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.
In several drab shades.
For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.
ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.

WEDDING CARDS. French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c., &c. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send [illegible].

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. All persons having friends or relatives in the vaults or grounds formerly occupied by Zion Church, corner Church and Leonard sts., are hereby notified that the removal of the same will take place on or about the 10th inst., to our burying ground, at Cypress Hill Cemetery. T. McKEAN, Sec'y. G. GILLETT, Chairman.

BELGIUM. TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS. The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Les, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

TO DYERS AND MANUFACTURERS.— Tickets, labels and trimmings for all kinds of goods, always on hand, and for sale, in quantities to suit the trade, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Packing Establishment, No. 150 Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY. Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 8; curtain rises at its conclusion. One hundred and thirteenth night of ROSEDALE, in which will appear the author, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, also Mr. GILBERT, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. DALY, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. PARKES, Mr. POPE, Mrs. JENNINGS, Miss GANNON, Miss MORANT, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BARRETT, Miss LE BRUN and Miss CARMAN. Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has engaged MISS JANE COOMBS, who will make her first appearance at this theatre as LADY TEAZLE, in the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27. THURSDAY—ROSEDALE. FRIDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE, in which Messrs. Lester Wallack, Mark Smith, Charles Fisher, Young, Norton, Floyd, MISS JANE COOMBS, (her second appearance here,) Miss Mary Gannon, and Mrs. John Sefton will perform. SATURDAY—THE STRANGER. Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Young, Daly, and MISS JANE COOMBS, (her third appearance here,) Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Jane Burke, sustaining the principal characters.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. Box office at No. 678 Broadway, (H. Dardonville.) TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864, LE DEMI-MONDE. Comedy in five acts, by M. Alexandre Dumas, fils. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾ precisely. THURSDAY, APRIL 28, BENEFIT OF MR. PAUL JUIGNET. MONTJOIE. Play in five acts, by M. Octave Feuillet. SATURDAY, April 30—closing performance of the season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA. Director ... MAX MARETZEK. Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that no opera performance will take place during this present week, in consequence of rehearsals and other preparations necessary for the production of Meyerbeer's chef d'oeuvre of the [illegible] HUGUENOTS. Particulars in future advertisements.

FAIRS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR, TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, BEGINNING MAY 17, 1864. The undersigned having been appointed agents, in connection with others, to solicit, collect and forward donations in behalf of said fair, would earnestly appeal to the liberal Eastern public for their cordial aid in fulfilling the objects of the agency, by prompt contributions of money, merchandise, articles of curiosity, relics, books, pictures, agricultural and mechanical implements, live stock, products of the farm, dairy or otherwise.
"Let us not be weary in well doing."

GENTLEMEN.
WM. K. STRONG,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
ALONZO CHILD,
ARCHIBALD YOUNG,
GEO. POMEROY,
S. H. WALES,
LEWIS ROBERTS,
WM. E. DODGE, Jr.,
WINTHROP S. GAY,
HENRY K. GATES,
C. E. DETMOLD,
WALTER M. SMITH,
SAM'L T. HYDE,
O. WATSON CHILD,
ELON C. PRATT,
REV. HENRY M. FIELD,
SHERMAN J. BACON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,
JAS. A. McCOMBIE,
JOHN T. MARTIN,
HORACE WHITTEMORE,
GEO. H. LIVINGSTON,
B. L. [illegible],
J. D. EGBERT.

LADIES.
Mrs. GEN. FREMONT,
Mrs. WM. K. STRONG,
Mrs. LUTHER C. CLARK,
Mrs. ALONZO CHILD,
Mrs. ARCHIB'D YOUNG,
Mrs. D. T. WALES,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,
Mrs. JOHN T. MARTIN,
Mrs. SAM'L T. HYDE,
Mrs. SHERMAN J. BACON,
Mrs. GEO. POMEROY,
Mrs. O. W. CHILD,
Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD,
Mrs. W. S. GAY,
Mrs. HENRY K. GATES,
Mrs. G. H. LIVINGSTON.

NOTE.—Contributions in money may be sent to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., Treasurer, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked "J. E. Yeatman, St. Louis, Mo.," with name of donor on the margin, and sent to Messrs. Pratt & Fox, No. 30 Cliff-st., N. Y., together with two invoices, giving value and articles.

METROPOLITAN FAIR. TO GAS COMPANIES AND CONSUMERS OF COAL. The thousand tons of "South Leverson's Gas Coals," (contributed by George Elliot, of London, and the freight upon which was contributed by James McHenry, Esq.,) are soon expected to arrive by the ship *Gibraltar* at this port. As it is desirable to realize the largest amount possible from this munificent gift, the undersigned propose, if practicable, to sell the same "to arrive." Written proposals for the whole, or any part thereof, may be made to any one of the undersigned, and such proposals are now solicited. As to the quality of the above coal, the undersigned refer to the following extract from a letter written by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., (through whose instrumentality this generous gift was obtained,) to the Rev. Dr. Bellows, viz.: "This coal is the 'South Leverson's Gas Coals,' of the best quality, and should bring a high price at New-York at the present time. It has occurred to me that the different Gas Companies in New-York, Brooklyn, Harlem and Newark, might each be willing to pay an *extra price* for one or two hundred tons of these coals, as the entire amount that they sell for goes through the United States Sanitary Commission for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers." It is particularly desirable that this coal should realize as large an amount as possible for the object to which it is devoted, on account of the international character of the gift, the coal being the contribution of one large hearted English merchant, and the freight (amounting to £886 15s. 11d.,) of another.
Committee on Coal, &c.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer Pennsylvania Coal Co., Trinity Building.
FRED'K C. OAKLEY, Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
OLIVER BRYAN, No. 39 South-st.
DANIEL R. WHITLOCK, South-st.
S. B. JANES, Chairman, No. 24 William-st.

METROPOLITAN FAIR. MACHINERY. For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 30 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c. &c. All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery. Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c., iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c. Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flag machines, &c. &c. Two lots of assorted steel, india rubber packing, belting, &c. A lot of other India rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles. For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.
P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR. NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND LUMBER DEALERS. Sealed proposals will be received up to 11 o'clock A.M. of WEDNESDAY, April 27, at the office of the undersigned, for removing the temporary buildings of the Metropolitan Fair, viz.: The buildings for Arms and Trophies, Indian Department and Police, on 14th-st.; the machinery and ship-buildings on 15th-st.; the building for cattle on 15th-st., and the porch of the restaurant on 14th-st. Contractors will state in their bids the amount they will pay for removing one or all of said buildings. The materials to be the property of the contractor. JAMES RENWICK, Architect, No. 88 Wall-st.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA WILL LECTURE AT Irving Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection. Subject: *Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party.* Tickets 50 cents; can be procured at the principal music-stores, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the lecture.

SHIPPING.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO'S. Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, April 30. Rates of passage, $80, $66 and $30. Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland. For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMERS FOR SALE—THE NEW LIGHT-draft side-wheel steamer WARWENOCK; length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 4 feet 10 inches hold, two engines, 14 inch cylinder by 3½ feet stroke; ordinary draft of water, 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A FAMILY CONsisting of gentleman, wife, and daughter, the first floor, with use of kitchen, in a first-class well furnished house, with baths, closets, and all modern conveniences; together with use of stable for carriage and horses; between 14th and 30th sts., and between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box 1,817 General Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, desire to secure a genteelly furnished house in Brooklyn—the Heights preferred—on a lease of from one to five years. Satisfactory references given. Address P. O. Box No. 4,443 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMily, a high-stoop house, not English basement, pleasantly located. Rent about $1,200. Address D. H. A., Box No. 3,078 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED, with about one acre of land, near the City; rent not to be over $400; would rent a place until sold at a low rent. Address J. THOMPSON, No. 15 Laight-st.

WANTED—DESK ROOM OR PART OF AN OFfice, in the neighborhood of Wall, Broad or Front sts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

AMERICAN FLAGS—TEN SIZES, NEATLY mounted on round staff, ready for use for victories, celebrations and decorations, printed, and for sale to the trade, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Label Establishment, No. 150 Duane-st.

GLOVE BANDS, TRIMMING BANDS, tie bands and dry goods labels, gum tickets of all kinds, in quantities to suit the trade and manufacturers, at SALISBURY'S, No. 150 Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

485 BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st. BROADWAY.
GEORGE WOOD ... Manager.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 2. Engagement of SIMMONS, the renowned BALSILCONTHAUMATURGIST.
GEORGE WOOD has the pleasure of announcing, that he has assumed the management of the above theatre, and that a large sum of money has been invested in refitting it, and in ELABORATE DECORATION AND UPHOLSTERY, with the view of restoring it to its pristine beauty and popularity. In the effort to accomplish this object the most recherché artistic talent has been called in aid. In verification of this statement the chaste and elegant frescoes which adorn the walls have been designed and executed by the celebrated artist Mr. A. ERTLE and assistants, of No. 545 Broadway. With the desire of presenting to the public the freshest and most attractive novelties, the management has effected an engagement for a brief period with SIMMONS, the European and Japanese Illusionist, (whose wondrous skill eclipses the fame of Houdin, Frickill, Hermann, Anderson and Bosco.) In honor of his debut in New-York, the theatre will be converted into an IMMENSE MIRADOR, from which will be seen the ILLUSORY MIRACLES of the AUTOCRAT OF THE WORLD OF MAGIC, who will be aided by NO GLITTERING APPARATUS, and abetted by no confederacies. For full particulars see posters, programmes and descriptive pamphlets. Box-office open on SATURDAY, April 30, from 8 till 4. MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Due notice will be given of the commencement of the DRAMATIC SEASON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Nos. 622 and 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager ... J. H. Selwyn.
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA, BY A. OAKEY HALL, entitled LOYALINA; or, BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO, and his SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP, having proved A GREAT SUCCESS, with its NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, and POWERFUL CAST, it will be REPEATED EVERY EVENING, preceded by the comic drama, entitled OUR WIFE. Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾. Seats secured three days in advance.

BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT IN ONE quarter.—It takes but 15 minutes to explain our simple method of teaching the banjo, after which the pupil can play most any tune and accompaniments to singing. Call or address DOBSON BROS., No. 74 6th-av., corner of 10th-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. [illegible] and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127¼ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Situations wanted for four Scotch Protestant laundresses; also six good Protestant nurses and family seamstresses, four first-class Protestant cooks, including good plain cooks, washers and ironers; also, a good German Protestant nurse and seamstress, and for a large number of smart competent girls, for chamberwork and waiting, and general housework; all have good references, and no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging; employers can be well supplied with smart girls of all nations and professions, at Mrs. WESLEY's Select Employment Office, No. 711 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, colored help on hand.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 32 East 27th-st.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," for Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseased Eyes, and all Diseases of Head, Throat, &c. &c. Can be obtained at her principal offices, No. 25 Bond-st. (after May 1, No. 16 Bond-st.) New-York, and No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Also of druggists generally. Price $3. No medicine poured down the throat—no boring with instruments.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. BRILLIANT SUCCESS! BRILLIANT SUCCESS! SPLENDID PRODUCTION OF THE EXCITING SENSATION DRAMA, POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE. POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE, founded on Trowbridge's popular novel, "CUDJO'S CAVE," with characteristic scenery, appropriate costumes, splendid music and STARTLING EFFECTS.
Pomp, a slave ... J. B. Nagle
Cudjo, an escaped contraband ... W. L. Jamieson
Toby, a venerable African ... Mr. Hadaway
Carl Minnerich, a Dutch lad ... Miss Alford
VIRGINIA VILLARS ... Mrs. J. J. Prior
Supported by the entire company. ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER. Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, will appear between the acts. AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. To be seen at all hours of the day and evening, COLOSSAL GIANTS, MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex-officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH. Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living. MAJOR WILLIE BAGLEY, the Wisconsin INFANT DRUMMER, only FOUR YEARS OLD. PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS, by PROF. LIVINGSTON, The celebrated Phrenologist and Psychologist. THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, aged 7, and 5 years, and 4 months—NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED. A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG. MINIATURE SKATING POND. Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES. Bridal Group of GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding. TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region. THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS. A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long. ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER. THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL and innumerable other curiosities. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN. THE NEW PLAY READY. The management has pleasure in announcing that the FOURTH WEEK of the eminently successful engagement of the gifted Tragic Artist, Miss AVONIA JONES, will be celebrated by the production, after many rehearsals and long and careful preparation, of a NEW ROMANTIC HISTORICAL DRAMA in four acts, entitled THE SORCERESS, never yet played in New-York, which will be presented for the first time on TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, and in which Miss AVONIA JONES will sustain an ORIGINAL CHARACTER of peculiar emotional nature and of intense power. The drama will be produced with New scenery by Wallack and Bartholomew, New machinery by Morgan, Properties and costumes, and the following cast:
Black Janet, the Sorceress ... Miss AVONIA JONES
The Duchess de Nemours ... Mrs. Hind
Cecile, her niece ... Mrs. Chanfrau
Jacquette, "Our Pretty Cousin," ... Mrs. Floyd
The King of France ... Mr. T. E. Morris
The Duke of Guise ... Mr. Roscoe
Miron, the King's physician ... Mr. Hagan
Urbain Deloval ... Mr. Charles Barron
Melitee, a gascon adventurer ... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Brisson, gray, gay and gallant ... Mr. Hind
Picho, an ambitious grocer ... Mr. Eberle
NEW SCENERY.
Act I.
The chateau of the Duchess de Nemours at Joinville.
Act II.
1. The Cabinet of the King of France at Paris.
2. At "Our Pretty Cousin's."
3. The rendezvous of the leaguers at Picho's house.
Act III.
The barricades at the Hotel de [illegible], by moonlight.
Act IV.
1. The Duke's chamber at Blois—The vision realized.
2. Janet's Hut.
3. The deserted moor—The rising waters.
4. The inundation.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY. TWENTY-SIXTH AND LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. of the mammoth Stereopticon, or MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE. The most wonderful and interesting exhibition in existence. Here in full reality are nightly seen the majestic Alps and their wild ravines, the great Capitals of Paris, London, Venice and Milan, with the most renowned cities of the Orient and imperial palaces of Europe and Asia, in all their external grandeur and marvelous gorgeousness of interior. Here also the matchless and glowing works of both ancient and modern masters in sculpture hold the mighty audience spell-bound and breathless with delight and wonder by their dazzling beauty and life-like perfection. Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinee every day at 3. H. D. McKEON, Manager.

COOPER INSTITUTE. STARTLING WONDERS, MYSTERIOUS DISPLAYS, AND UNACCOUNTABLE MANIFESTATIONS, in presence of the world-renowned DAVENPORT BROTHERS, far surpassing the most brilliant productions of the MAGIC ART, commencing TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; children, under 12 years, 25 cents. Reserved Seats can be secured at the office of the Institute, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., without extra charge. G. S. LACEY, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of original pictures by living artists, IS NOW OPEN, AT THE GALLERIES, No. 625 Broadway, daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

INSTRUCTION.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A boarding school for twenty boys begins next session 2d May. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway. JAS. SEDGWICK, M.A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS—WANTED, MALE TEACHER for good position, in City public school; also, one in public school near City; classical teacher in select school for boys; personal interview required here on Saturday; superior teacher of tactics and mil. drill, N. England; salary liberal; principal for country academy, assured graded salary; several ladies for music, French and English; Episcopalian lady for young ladies school, in City, September. All teachers who may expect to seek positions for the Summer or Autumn should send for "Form of Application of Amer. School Inst." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—THIS WEEK, GRADuate of Yale, for small School, $400 (clear;) French lady for Seminary, $450—and others from $400 to $1,000. Pupils rec'd. for SEMINARIES, $120 to $500. Call, or address NATIONAL Teachers' Inst., 712 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table; house first-class, located in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address A. H., Box No. 1,383 Post-office.

AT NOS. 174, 176, AND 178 BLEECKER-st., six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant furnished rooms, with excellent board, from $5 to $10 per week; families accordingly; breakfast, 6 to 9; dinner 12½ and 6.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.— To let, a suite of rooms, with first-class table; easy of access to the City by cars or steamboat, and near depot. Apply at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—FRONT room to suit two gentlemen; front hall room to suit one gentleman. Breakfast and tea. Dinner on Sunday. Location good.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board, from May 1, at No. 143 East 39th-st. Inquire at No. 148 East 39th-st., from 2 to 5.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for a gentleman, or gentleman and wife. No. 24 West 29th-st.; dinner at six.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

A VERY STYLISH TEAM OF CARRIAGE horses, from greys, 16 hands high, showy, gentle and easy drivers, will be sold TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at noon, by MINER & SOMERVILLE, opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT WAGON, (TOP,) DUSENbury's make, in perfect order. Apply before 10 A. M., at No. 16 East 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily of six and servant, for the Summer, in a pleasant and healthy location, with a farmer or private family, within two hours ride of New-York by railroad; the east bank of the Hudson preferred. Address G. A. H., Box No. 3,522 Post-office, New-York.

PERSONAL.

IMPORTANT TO PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. EMERGENCY MEN OF 1862! EMERGENCY MEN OF 1863!! EMERGENCY MEN OF 1863!!! Can have their Pay-Rolls cashed, collected or adjusted, at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 437 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. This TUESDAY, and EVERY EVENING at 8, And on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE at 2½, FOR A SHORT SEASON, whilst refitting for Constantinople and the Mediterranean, SPALDING & ROGERS' GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS, Direct from "Brazil," "The Argentine Confederation," "The Banda Oriental," and "The Antilles," where it has reaped a harvest of HONOR AND PROFIT never before vouchsafed to any Circus Company in any country or in any age. This UNRIVALED TROUPE OF ARTISTS, culled from all sources for this tour, near three years ago, with an especial eye to the surpassing artistic capabilities adequate to so important an expedition, and among communities so exigeant, comprises THE FOLLOWING LEADING ARTISTS: MISS KATE ORMOND, LA PETITE ANNIE, MRS. J. WORLAND, MR. CHARLES W. FISH, MR. WM. DUVERNA, MR. HENRY W. RUGGLES, MESSRS. FERDINAND AND THEODORE TOURNAIRE, and MR. WILLIAM PASTOR, Mr. WM. ROLLANDE, Mr. HENRY ROLLANDE, a full corps of ladies and gentlemen, AND THE FOLLOWING ACCESSION TO THE TROUPE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE: DON A. CARLOS DO CARMO, and SENOR ANTONIO MARQUEZ. THE STUD OF HORSES, complete in every department, besides MR. ROGERS' HORSE HIRAM, includes an addition of FIVE WILD STEEDS FROM THE PAMPAS of the La Plata Basin, remarkable for their intelligence, beauty and fleetness. THIS UNPRECEDENTED COMPANY AND GLITTERING GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC STARS, WILL APPEAR ... WILL APPEAR THIS (TUESDAY) AND EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, In a series of LEVIATHAN AND EVER-CHANGING PROGRAMMES. NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES. Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open—Afternoon at 1½; evening, at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, THE GREAT ORIGINALS, who resume THEIR MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY. Charles Gayler's new Irish Drama, THE CONNIE SOOGAH, produced with a superb cast, original scenery, magnificent effects, appointments, music, &c. MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS in his original character of CORNEY McGRATH, with the songs of "Ellen Asthore" and the "Irish Wedding." MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, in her original character of NELLY NOLAN, the Jumpin' Jewel. EL DEMONIO, a grand spectacular drama, written by John Brougham, Esq. (and the theatrical sensation of the present season in London,) will be shortly produced in the most MAGNIFICENT MANNER.

MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS. SALON DIABOLIQUE. THE PIANIST AND ILLUSIONIST, ROBERT HELLER, will continue his EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY; or, SOIREES FANTASTIQUES A MUSICALES, embracing the SUPERNATURAL VISION and the STUPENDOUS SUSPENSION FEAT, At No. 585 Broadway, EVERY EVENING. Box office open from 10 to 4. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GARDEN, VINEYARD, ORCHARD AND NURSERY. May number of DOWNING'S HORTICULTURIST now ready; 25 cents; $2 per annum. Volumes for 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, bound in cloth and subscription for 1864, $11, mailed free to any address. A complete encyclopedia of horticulture, grape culture, landscape gardening, and rural architecture; 3,000 royal octavo pages, 800 fine illustrations. Order through any bookseller, news agent, the American News Company, or address MEAD & WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE.
21 volumes Wendell's Reports.
20 volumes Barbour's Supreme Court Reports.
12 volumes New-York Reports Court of Appeals.
[illegible] volumes Abbott's Practice Reports.
3 volumes Greenleaf's Evidence.
1 volume Voorhies' Annotated Code, 6th edition.
[illegible] volumes Revised Statutes of New-York, 5th edition.
1 volume New Clerk's Assistant.
4 volumes Laws of New-York.
4 volumes Kent's Commentaries.
4 volumes Blackstone's Commentaries, 2 books.
1 volume Graham's New-York Practice. Special Proceedings.
1 volume Abbott's Pleadings, Forms under New-York Code.
1 volume New-York Civil and Criminal Justice.
1 volume McCall's Forms.
1 volume New-York Justice.
The above offers a splendid opportunity for young lawyers to supply themselves cheaply with a good library. The books are in first-rate condition, neither soiled nor worn. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, N. Y.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS Have in press, and will publish this week, A LETTER TO A WHIG MEMBER OF THE SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION. By GOLDWIN SMITH. 16mo, paper, 25 cents. This pamphlet will be issued, from advance sheets, simultaneously with its publication in England. Advance orders invited. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD is a story that has taken its rank among the first for pure beauty and nobleness of purpose. It is an unpretending tale of the growth of a young girl to womanhood, with her yearnings and aspirations. The authoress has rare genius, which is indelibly stamped upon every page. THE SEVENTH EDITION shows how it is appreciated. No young lady can read it without having her whole future life influenced by it. Parents, see that it is placed in your daughters' hands. Every New-York bookseller sells it. LORING, Publisher, No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES BROOKS, in the House of Representatives, on Mr. Chase's Expansion of the Currency, and the cost of it in food and to labor and property—in reply to Hon. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and the Hon. Mr. Stebbins, of New-York, in the *Evening Express* to-day. (Tuesday.)

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages; 100 Illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address E. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.—On WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Metropolitan Rooms, Nos. 156-160 Hester-st. The members are hereby respectfully invited to attend, as the report of the committee for regulating article 19 will be laid before them for their kind consideration. By order, H. D. BEISSENHERZ, President. D. SCHAAP, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST FOR AN EPISCOpal church in the upper part of the City; one familiar with the choral service preferred; good organ; small ($100) stipend. Inquire at No. [illegible] West 38th-st., from 6 to 7½ P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.— The undersigned having leased this favorite hotel, it will be opened for the ensuing Summer on the 1st of June. Parties in town desiring to engage rooms, (or cottages, either with or without board,) will find Mr. Halbridge at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS. D. M. HALBRIDGE & CO.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

We have received a copy of the introductive report of the Commissioner of Patents (D. P. Holloway.) It is an interesting and important document. It gives the following statistics of the operations of the office:

Number of applications made during the year 1863		6,014
Number of patents granted, including reissues and designs		4,170
Number of caveats filed during the year		787
Number of applications for extension of patents		40
Number of patents extended		40
Number of patents expired 31st Dec., 1863		648
Of the patents granted, there were to—		
Citizens of the United States	4,068	
Subjects of Great Britain	58	
Subjects of French Empire	27	
Subjects of other foreign governments	27	
		4,170

The following is a statement of the Patent Fund:

Amount to the credit of the Patent Fund Jan. 1, 1863	$ 28,261 15
Amount paid in during one year	195,593 29
Total	$233,854 44
Deduct amount of expenditures during the year	189,414 14
Leaving to the credit of the Patent Fund Jan. 1, 1864, the sum of	$44,440 30

Much of the report is taken up with a labored defence of the United States Patent System. The following remarks upon improvement in fire-arms and other implements of war are of interest at the present time:

It was impossible that the country should pass through a great military crisis without an unusual impulse being given to invention in the subjects of firearms and the munitions of war. This impulse, commencing with the year 1861, appears to have reached its culmination in the following year, 1862, and in the past year to have declined to nearly its condition in the former year, 1861. This is shown in the following table of the whole number of applications filed in the last four years for improvements in this class of inventions:

	1860	1861	1862	1863
Cannon	12	60	61	52
Projectiles	17	105	109	81
Small arms	76	115	129	115
Cartridges	17	12	35	42
Tompions	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
Miscellaneous	13	21	60	19
Total	130	360	412	322

Under the above head of improvements in cannon are embraced various appliances for strengthening the body of the gun, devices and mechanical arrangements for operating gun-carriages and heavy ordnance; some few projects of no very striking novelty for rifling cannon, having reference to either the shape of the grooves or the system of their spiral development; methods of loading ordnance; devices for disabling them in case of emergency by the insertion of expanding and jamming plugs within their bore and otherwise; and several contrivances, more or less complex, for rendering artillery many-loaded, by multiple barrels or repeating, by self-feeding magazines, for the purpose of increasing the rapidity of their fire. Plausible as these latter classes of improvements may be, they do not seem to have practically sustained the anticipation of their contrivers.

A number of improvements in cannon have reference to methods of rendering them capable of being loaded at the breech. The relative numbers of improvements of this class, and of all other improvements in ordnance, actually patented during the last four years, are as follows:

	1860	1861	1862	1863
Breech-loading cannon	3	14	15	8
Other improvements in cannon	4	16	28	22
Total	7	30	43	30

There are peculiar obstacles to the application of the breech-loading principle to heavy guns which leave but little encouragement to the hope of any great success in this direction. The fact that the strength of material does not increase in the ratio of size, while the explosive energy of the powder is augmented at least as rapidly as its increase of mass, the necessity of adding considerably to the bulk or weight of a gun when it is divided or pierced at the point of greatest strain, and this in a weapon already too unwieldy, and the difficulty of securing the fitting of any considerable moving parts or surfaces exposed to extreme inequalities of temperature, all appear to stand in the way of any available extension of the system, excepting, possibly, in the lightest artillery.

Amid many minor matters, the system of revolving turrets for the use of ordnance may be mentioned as a subject developed and patented during the present national struggle, though really invented many years ago. This method of fortification, or of operating cannon, applicable equally to land and naval defences, presents the two great advantages of a more ready direction to, and control of, an enemy's position, and of a more rapid concentration of fire upon any given point. Several applications of steam to the working or manœuvering of heavy guns have also been patented within the last year or two.

Of the class of projectiles (for ordnance) a large proportion of the applications has presented modifications of the packing for reducing or preventing windage between the shot and the bore of the gun, and insuring the full effect of the rotating grooves of rifled cannon.

Some few modifications of no special promise have been made in what is usually known as the "subcalibre" shot, or projectile, so jacketed as to fill a larger calibre of gun, and present a diminished diameter or area of resistance in its flight through the air. The particular object in using this well-known form of shot is to impart to it a higher velocity (and consequently increased penetration or range) by discharging it from a larger gun, and with a larger charge of powder than the calibre of the shot would require or allow. Tubular steel shot have occasionally been offered as a variation of the "subcalibre." Various devices have been presented for more effectually securing the packings or the sabots to their projectiles and preventing their separation; and on the other hand, devices have been proffered for more certainly removing or detaching the packings or the sabots from their shot after leaving the gun; some few improvements in canister and explosive shells, and in incendiary shells, have been made; and considerable ingenuity has been exhibited in adjustments for time fuses, and for percussion and concussion fuses, designed either to render such fuses more certain in their action, or less dangerous in their handling.

It is in the class of small arms, as was to have been expected, that the greatest activity has been exhibited. Whatever improvements tend to the perfecting of the weapon of the private soldier must have a great value in warfare, where, as is usually the case, masses of men are marshaled to oppose collected masses.

A large proportion of the patents in this class granted in the past two years will be found to embrace improvements in breech-loading arrangements. In reviewing the large numbers of such arms judged to be sufficiently distinctive in some particular feature or features, to be entitled to a patent, it would seem as if every conceivable form and direction of the closure and inclosure of a disjointed breech had been exhausted. The numbers of breech-loading and of other arms patented during the last four years are as follows:

	1860	1861	1862	1863
Breech-loading arms	25	19	24	42
Other small arms	22	25	28	39
Total	47	44	52	81

It will thus be seen that the number of patents granted for breech-loading small arms has been steadily increasing during the four years, while the number of patents for other improvements in firearms has continued nearly the same. It should be remarked that the lower line of the above table does not indicate exclusively muzzle-loading patents, as in this line are included a considerable number of improvements, not only on the incidents of locks, sights, bayonet attachments, &c., applicable alike to either form of arm, but also a large proportion of improvements in revolving fire-arms, which belong essentially to the class of breech-loaders.

Of the numerous improvements in revolving firearms patented within the past year, a large portion relate to adaptations to special forms of fixed ammunition, or of primed metallic cartridges. The employment of chambered revolving cylinders has practically been almost restricted to pistols; but there does not appear any sufficient reason why a method of rendering arms repeating—found to be so convenient and efficient—should not be much more largely extended to muskets, or arms with long barrels.

In view of the very striking advantages presented by breech-loaders in their greater ease and safety of loading, and their rapidity of firing, as well as in the increased facility of handling the arm in many straitened conditions of ambuscade, &c., there seems to be every reason to expect that this class of weapons must before long come largely into use in modern warfare, and probably ultimately displace entirely the present system of loading at the muzzle.

What particular form or forms among the great variety of breech-loaders are best entitled to the Government patronage, or most likely to establish their supremacy, is not so easily indicated.

It not unfrequently occurs that the actual value of such an arm, in practical experience, bears an inverse ratio to the amount of ingenuity, skill and labor expended on its organization and production; and modifications apparently so slight and simple as scarcely to deserve the protection of a patent will sometimes be found to confer a largely increased practical efficiency. It appears evident that, for the requirements of the military service, an arm must be strong and simple in its construction, having few moving parts, and not liable to be deranged by rough and careless usage.

A large amount of attention has been directed to the subject of cartridges for small arms, embracing a great variety of metallic and other cases, mainly for fixed ammunition, and many devices for priming such cartridges, so as to render them independent of external means of ignition. The great objection to the ordinary paper cartridge (with all its simplicity and cheapness) is its liability to deteriorate by the absorption of moisture, and its consequent want of reliability after having been kept any length of time.

Many projects have been tried (with varying success) for rendering cartridges water-proof, without impairing their efficiency or sensibility. The applications for patents in this class of improvements have steadily and rapidly increased in number within the last few years, and have probably not yet reached their highest range of competition.

The first year of the war for the maintenance of our national sovereignty produced a remarkable influx of applications for improvements in tents, including folding tent-frames, appliances supposed to add to the comfort of their occupants, indefinite slight modifications of the French "Tente d'Abri" or portable shelter, and a variety of convertible blanket-cloaks, beds, hammocks, litters, &c., designed to be folded up and carried as knapsacks. In attempting too much, many of these inventors have rendered their arrangements quite unavailable for the actual and necessary limitations of the military service, though some of these contrivances have doubtless fulfilled their laudable object of partly relieving the hardships of the patriot soldier.

Among the miscellaneous details of cap-machines, bullet-moulds, cap-holders and feeders, cartridge-boxes, tompions, &c., there is nothing presented worthy of any special remark.

If, in a cursory survey of the general character of the patented improvements in military implements called forth during the present war, no great or striking novelties attract attention or excite admiration, the interval has not been barren in real and valuable advancement in the material arts of offence and defence.

Amid much that is merely fanciful and ingenious, many illustrations are afforded of clear-headed and judicious provision to remedy ascertained evils and defects—perhaps the only direction in which important or satisfactory results are to be expected in the present advanced state of the belligerent arts.

The Disaster on the United States Steamer Chenango.

CONTINUATION OF THE EVIDENCE.

The investigation into the cause of the boiler explosion on the United States gunboat *Chenango* was resumed before Coroner Naumann and a jury, yesterday afternoon, when the following evidence was elicited:

The first witness called was *Cyrus E. Hawkins*, a machinist, residing at No. 66 First-street, New-York, who testified that he put the cyphering guage up in the *Chenango* and in the *Accidency*; the guage now exhibited was precisely like the one in the *Chenango*. (The guage was here exhibited for the information of the jury and witness, while Mr. Mason demonstrated the manner in which it was filled with mercury.)

Resumed—Mr. Mason filled the guage on the *Chenango*; was present at the time, as also Mr. Higgins; the guage was properly filled, so that the tell-tale indicated its correctness, being down at 0; was on the trial trip, and noticed that the engine worked water very badly; was frequently called to the engine-room to work the water from the cylinder by opening the relief valve; my attention was attracted by the striking of the piston on the water, when I would go to work the valve for the purpose of relieving it; never studied engineering; this was the first trip I was ever on; have been in the boiler; did not observe the number of stays; am positive the guage was in perfect working order on the trial trip.

Henry Mason, recalled, proved that he placed the cyphering guage on the *Chenango* and filled it to overflowing with mercury.

Edmund S. De Luce, sworn—Am chief-engineer in the Navy-yard; have two indicator cards, which were posted up in the engine room of the *Chenango* immediately after the accident; they amount to 34½ pounds pressure, as shown by the guage; there were probably the last cards that were taken; they show that the engine was partly throttled; Capt. Fillebrown handed the cards to me; have had experience with the Martin boiler at sea; was in the *Brooklyn* 9 months, and had charge of the *Iroquois* for 18 months; the boilers never gave me any trouble whatever; the morning the *Chenango* came up to the yard, after the accident, found the guage at 30½ pounds pressure per square inch; examined the cyphering guage, and detached the pipes to allow it at water; pulled the string down to its greatest limit to allow it to go back; after performing this operation several times, it went one-quarter of an inch beyond zero point; there was no mercury on the floor; did not examine it any further, as I did not wish to take it down; a portion of the ashes had been removed before I saw it, and placed by the side of the port boiler; there were strict orders that no one should touch anything; if I had had my own way, I would have taken the plug out of the guage; a good many people were on board of the vessel after the accident, which may account for the guage being at 3½ inches, as found by the jury; some one may have touched it; in my opinion, there was an unequal tension of the braces of the boiler, and one giving way was followed by the others, of course; saw the inside; was taking notes while two gentlemen were examining it; boilers are usually stayed much stronger than necessary to bear the steam; the boilers of the *Brooklyn* are not as low as that of the *Chenango*; we drew steam from the chimney of the *Brooklyn*; she worked no water at the same time; an explosion would be likely to happen at a less pressure than 60 pounds, even if that amount had been previously carried; some of the pins might have been strained or partly broken, and under the pressure caused by a steam boiler, might have been separated; there is no evidence of low water in the boilers, except at the arches; the glass guage is a good test, as I have had considerable experience at sea to enable me to judge; a water guage, assuming it to be perfectly adjusted, will, I think, indicate—foaming or otherwise—the quantity of water in the boiler, if it is kept clear; a brace put in connection with the charter-bar brings the stream almost entirely upon the rigid brace less the amount to spring it; the forward arch of the *Chenango* was very hot.

Warren E. Hill, sworn—Am an engineer and draughtsman, in the employ of the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint; examined the injured boiler on the 20th inst., for my own gratification; went inside and examined the stays; there were 64; the boiler is generally braced, as shown in the drawing; the roof braces are half-moon shaped, attached to the T iron, which is 3½ inches square by ½ inch; the half-moon braces are 1½ inches, attached to a bar 1½ inches by ⅜ inch, running to the tube boxes, to which they are fastened by two ¾ rivets, at different angles—somewhere about an angle of 10 degrees; the number of braces coming to the tube boxes are 64; there are 160 square feet on the top of the boiler to be stayed, making 23,040 square inches, or 360 inches to each brace, bringing a pressure of 21,600 pounds to each brace; we generally brace boilers of this kind every 9 or 10 inches, making 100 inches to each brace; do not know why the boiler was braced on the top every 360 inches, while this and all boilers are usually braced at 100 inches; I would look upon it as a very strange piece of boiler-making; an elastic T rail would help and strengthen the boiler.

Wm. Bromley, sworn: Am engineer at the Fulton Iron Works; have had experience with the Martin boilers; was on the ships *Niagara* and *Brooklyn* six days each, also on the *Oneida* and *Iroquois*; have never had any cause to complain of their working; suppose the boilers of the ships I have named are like the boilers on the *Chenango*; the drawing shown is about the same as the others; have noticed these boilers to foam, but not more so than other boilers; a majority of new boilers are liable to foam; the water-guage would not indicate the true amount of water in the boiler if it was foaming; there would be more or less fluctuation on the guage during foaming; was one of the Board of Engineers who sat in judgment last Winter on the boilers, engines and condensers of these gunboats; it was called by the *Secretary of the Navy*; the board was composed of nine members, five of whom reported favorably; there was a minority report.

One of the jury objected to this line of evidence. They desire to ascertain the cause of the explosion, and the minds of the jurors were pretty well satisfied on that point, with the evidence before them. The Coroner directed that no more suggestions should be made by outside parties, or questions sent up to him, and witness proceeded:

Resumed—The report was only based upon economical effects as to the amount of fuel consumed, &c. The Martin boilers can be made as strong in every way as the horizontal tubular boiler, for marine service; my confidence in them has not been shaken by the recent disaster.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. A large number of witnesses are still to be examined.

Hospital Privileges on the Battery.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the following correspondence between Maj.-Gen. Dix and Mayor Gunther was submitted. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, who will report thereon at the next meeting:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to transmit the following correspondence between Gen. JOHN A. DIX and myself in reference to granting certain hospital privileges on the Battery. You will perceive by my reply to Gen. DIX that I have promptly given my assent and respectfully recommend that your Honorable Body grant the privilege requested by the Federal authorities.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 22, 1864.

His Honor, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: It is indispensable to the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers that we should have three buildings on the Battery for their reception and transfer to the hospitals.

They will not, in most cases, remain over one night. The buildings are only designed to be temporary, and will be placed near the water, east of Castle Garden, and south of the trees and walks, so as not to interfere with the use of the Battery Grounds by the public.

Feeling assured that the object will meet your approbation, I respectfully ask your permission to use the portion of the water front of the Battery referred to, for the purpose of making proper temporary provision for our soldiers, who have become disabled by disease and wounds in the country's service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

Major-General John A. Dix:

SIR: In answer to yours of yesterday, I have to state that I can see no objection to your erecting on the Battery temporary buildings for the sick and wounded soldiers that may shortly arrive, and that, so far as authority is vested in me, you have permission to erect the same on the ground designated in your note. My action in this matter, together with your request, I shall transmit to the Common Council at its first meeting, and I have no doubt that the same will meet with their cordial approbation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW SPECIES OF VILLAINY.—The desperate attempts being made by sundry disreputable boarding-house keepers to entice girls from Castle Garden to houses of questionable character, has excited the suspicion of the General Agent of the Emigrant Commissioners. Recently a close watch has been kept upon all suspicious characters, and the last "dodge," that of importing girls, has been effectually stopped. Yesterday an emigrant runner was detected in the act of representing himself as a "friend" of two girls. They were "consigned" to him, so he said, but the General Agent learning that the "friend" was a noted keeper of a house of ill repute, declined to allow the girls to leave Castle Garden. This new species of villainy, that of contracting for "help" in the old country, will be effectually stopped.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET FIRE—STATEMENT OF INSURANCE.—The following is a list of the insurances on the iron foundry which was burned on Sunday night in East Fourteenth-street. The total amount is $63,500, in the following companies: Clock, $5,000; Merchants', $2,500; Manhattan, $10,000; Brevoort, $2,500; East River, $5,000; Jersey City, $5,000; Williamsburgh City, $5,000; Adriatic, $5,000; St. Nicholas, $5,000; Hope, $5,000; Peter Cooper, $5,000; Greenwich, $2,000; Rutgers, $2,500, and Atlantic, $5,000.

SALE OF CURTAINS INTENDED FOR JEFF. DAVIS' MANSION AT RICHMOND.—Last Saturday four beautiful curtains, intended for the windows of JEFF. DAVIS' reception-room in his mansion at Richmond, were disposed of by Marshal MURRAY. They were captured off Mobile on board of a blockade-runner, and were sent from Key West to this City. They brought $400.

Evening Exchange.

[illegible]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Public speakers, military men and singers, and all suffering from irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Their demulcent ingredients allay Pulmonary irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

IS HE A GREAT MAN? WHAT OF HIS BRAIN? WOULD HE MAKE A GOOD LEADER?—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for May, now ready, with portrait, phrenological analysis of Gen. B. F. Butler, with a brief historical sketch of his life, also, that of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Mr. Merriam, etc. Articles on Ethnology, Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, complete the number. Only 15 cents, by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

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A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making thin lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Cassandra, from New-Orleans—Lieut.-Col. G. Carr, 165th New-York Vols.; Maj. E. E. Whitman, 30th Maine Vols.; Lieut. W. H. Rounds, Judge J. E. Sundstrom, Dr. W. H. Church, Capt. W. C. Edwards, J. B. Edwards, M. Moulton, O. C. Dunlap, C. S. Cahampney.

In U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Ferguson and 3 daughters, Messrs. Balch, Whalen, Murphy, Booth, Marshall, Band, Riggs, Barker, Rosner.

In steamship Empire, Hunter, from Washington—Messrs. Lawrence Smith, Uncles, R. F. Cole, T. B. George.

In bark Rosalie, from Buenos Ayres and St. Thomas—Louisa Kountz, Alder Muller, Capt. Wm. H. Herbert and six sick U. S. seamen from U. S. steamer Wateree.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 06 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon rises.11 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 42 | Gov. Island..11 32 | Hell Gate..12 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, April 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Liberty, Wilson, Newport, R. I., Hargous & Co.; Havana, Greene, Havana and New-Orleans, T. Ascensio & Co.

Steamer Artisan, Blandfield, Baltimore.

Barks Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Troop, Cardenas, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Teaser, (Br.,) Anderson, Montego Bay, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley & Co.

Brigs D. Trowbridge, Lyon, Ponce, P. R., D. Trowbridge; Diadem, (Swed.,) Hansen, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Olga, Gibbs, Elizabethport; Sparkling Sea, Segur, Sagua la Grande, B. P. Sherman; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hollis, St. John, P. R., J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Schooners Adelia B., Camp, Philadelphia; Geo. Prescott, Smith, Jackmel, Wagstaff & Smith; Ozell, (Br.,) Cathcart, Para, Bishop & Bro.; Robert Caldwell, McCormick, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Prof. Kaiser, (Hol.,) Lever, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hume, Snow, Providence, J. V. Haviland; Harry Smith, (Br.,) Dick, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cassandra, Holloway, New-Orleans 18th inst., with cotton and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 17th inst., saw at anchor inside the S. W. Pass, the brig G. T. Ward, from off Galveston, waiting orders.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans 18th, via Key West 19th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Thompson, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Osceola, J. M. B. Clitz, commander, Boston—10 guns.

U. S. steamer Canonicus, Parrott, Boston.

Steamship McClellan, Gray, New-Haven.

Steamship Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Bark Lexington, Bearse, Buenos Ayres Feb. 20, with wool to Wesschelager & Falmis. The Br. ship Delphin, Humphreys, for Boston, sld. a few ds. previously. Since arriving in lat. 18 has had westerly gales for 32 ds., no easterly.

Bark Elizabeth, (Swed.,) Trägardh, Shanghai Dec. 17, with teas to order; passed Angier Feb. 12. Feb. 12, lat. 32 41, lon. 21 16 E., signalized an English bark from Foo Chow for New-York, showing numbers 8,063, 32 pendant.

Bark Rosalie, (Hamb.,) Bulow, Buenos Ayres Nov. 4, via St. Thomas 1st inst. (where she put in distress,) with hides, etc., to master.

Bark Rambler, Packard, Trinidad, Cuba, 12 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with schr. John Griffin, for Philadelphia.

Bark Express, Bahrs, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to Bixby & Co.

Brig Mount Vernon, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Warner, St. Jago, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to Kirkland & Von Sachs. 19th inst., had a heavy gale from N. E., during which had decks swept, split sails, and received other damage. 23d inst., lat. 37, lon. 72 30, spoke Danish bark Elizabeth, from Shanghai for New-York, 155 ds. out.

Brig Henry Thackeray, (of Turks Island,) Mulliken, Miragoane 22 ds., with logwood, etc., to Robert Murray, Jr. April 3, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke schr. Marine, of New-York, strg. S., short of provisions, being short ourselves, could not supply them. 14th inst., exchanged signals with an Am. schr., strg. S., showing a white signal with blue border, and letters T. K. in it.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, (of Camden,) Carver, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 20th inst., in a N. E. gale, while in the gulf, shipped a sea which filled forward house, stove water-casks and started deckload of molasses.

Brig Charles W. Ring, Huntley, Zaza 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Warren Ray. Has had heavy weather; lost jibboom, sails, etc.

Brig T. D. Wagner, Berryman, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Brig Rosie Abbott, (of St. Thomas,) Jones, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rosch, Bros. & Coffey. Four miles west from Mayaguez saw brig R. W. Armstrong ashore.

Brig Calliope, (Ital.,) Longabad, Smyrna 90 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Kalamo, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Maracaibo 34 ds., with coffee to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Charles W. Ring, Huntley, Sagua, Cuba, 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Warren.

Brig Crescent, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Littlewood, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig J. W. Johnston, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Barbadoes 24 ds., with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Schr. Enterprise, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Gould, Cornwallis 9 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf. Has had heavy weather; stove boat, bulwarks, etc.

Schr. Olive Matilda, (of Parrsboro,) Willard, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Daniel Starr.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Providence.

Schr. Gerando, Caldwell, Eastport 22 ds., with herring. Has been in collision; lost jibboom and cutwater.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Eaton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Carthagena, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Commercial, Hall, Bay Side, L. I.

Schr. Franklin Allen, Mystic, in ballast.

Schr. Carroll, Mehafy, Philadelphia, for Middletown.

Schr. Helen Miranda, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Marcena Munson, ——, Brookhaven.

Schr. C. S. Watson, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Pavilion, Baker, Fairhaven.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Hull, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Eleanor T., Facmire, Bridgeton, N. J., corn.

WIND—At sunset, E. S. E., with rain and fog.

Sailed.

April 25—Steamers Silver Star, Thomas Powell, Columbus, Geo. C. Collins, Ocean Wave, Louise Moore, Ashland, Moss Wood, Dudley Buck, Connecticut, Monitor, Tecumseh.

Ships Cynosure, Havre, American Union.

Barks Calypso, Ocean, Adelaide.

Schooners Washington, Ann Farner, Wilson, Catherine, Aumack, Laura, Avon, Mary A. Ives, Jayne, Jos. S. Dewey, Maggie Lang.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Hanoverian ship Elise Rugen, Trevirannus, hence 17th inst. for Hong Kong, returned yesterday in consequence of the Captain having received considerable injury during a heavy gale on the 19th inst. Has anchored at Quarantine.

The brig C. C. Vanhorn, Merriman, from New-York, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on 24th inst., leaky, having struck on the Sisters. She can be kept free by the use of her pumps.

Spoken, &c.

Coral—brig, hence for Nuevitas, April 24, lat. 36, lon. 74 36.

Crescent—brig, from Cuba for Liverpool, April 17, lat. 33 56, lon. 69 26.

W. J. Treat—bark, from Baltimore for Porto Rico, April 23, lat. 36 40, lon. 72 56.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, April 25—Arr. brig Emma, (Hamb.,) Starke, Buenos Ayres, via Bermuda; schr. Frank C. Simmons, Jeremie.

Also arr. schr. Olive Clark, Cape Haytien April 5. Left no Am. vessels there.

BALTIMORE, April 25—Arr. schr. N. M. Fanner, Peters, Porto Cabello.

NEWPORT, April 23—Arr. brig Elias Dudley, Shee, Elizabethport, for Boston; schrs. Crisis, Rose, Philadelphia, to discharge; Sarah Clark, Griffin, Delaware City, do.; Mary Fletcher, Tracy, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia; Geo. Gillum, Carroll, Middletown, for Boston; Express, Willey, Boston, for Tangiers; Eliza J. Laughton, Higgins, Salem, for do.; Parted, Clark, Boston, for Philadelphia; Grapeshot, New-York, for Boston.

24th—Arr. schrs. Oakes Ames, French, Georgetown, for New-Bedford; A. E. Wetmore, Baltimore, for New-London; Ellen M. Duffield, Portland, Conn., for Boston.

PORTLAND, April 24—Arr. bark Sebra, Crosker, Cardenas; brigs Hamshaw, Smith, do.; Ortolan, Gooding, Boston; schrs. Wm. Carroll, Chipman, New-York.

25th—Arr. brig Model, Haskell, Cardenas.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25—Arr. brig Waterloo, Calais; schr. Adelia, Kelly, Chase, Port Royal; barks R. A. Cochrane, Pendleton, Trinidad; Arama, Williams, New-Orleans; brigs Maine, Ferris, and Flora, Mayer, Cienfuegos. Below—Bark Grace, Stowe, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 25—Arr. brig Alice Lee, Herring, New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Arr. April 22, schrs. Diadem, Rawling, from New-York, and Edwin, Sabin, New-York; 24th, brig C. C. Vanhorn, Merriman, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Arr. April 22, ship Carl, Otten, New-York; schr. Spray, Frost, do.

At Porto Cabello, April 2, bark White Wing, Lippincott, for Philadelphia April 6; schr. Julia, for New-York April 4.

At Mayaguez, P. R., April 7, brig Thomas Tyrrell, of and for New-Haven, ldg.

At Nuevitas, April 13, brigs Ocean Traveler, for New-York in 5 ds.; Machias, do. do.

At Trinidad, Cuba, April 11, bark John Griffin for Boston next day.

At Zaza, March 31, bark Mary B. Rich, for New-York in 10 days.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 22 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a means of promotion, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

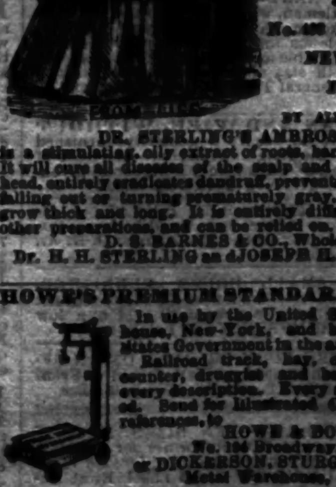
I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 28th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



STERLING'S
AMBROSIA,
FOR THE HAIR.
PRICE $1 PER BOX.
Containing
TWO BOTTLES.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
& CO.,
No. 498 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
For Sale
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

D. S. BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.
Dr. H. H. STERLING and JOSEPH H. SWIFT, Proprietors.

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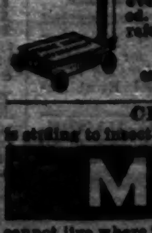

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CEDAR CAMPHOR

is stifling to insect life.

MOTHS

cannot live where it is. Cheaper than common camphor, and better than anything. Druggists sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, alone, know process of making.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for Men, Women, or Children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion. Loss of Power.
Loss of Memory. Difficulty of Breathing.
Weak Nerves. Trembling.
Horror of Disease. Wakefulness.
Dimness of Vision. Pain in the Back.
Hot Hands. Flushing of the Body.
Dryness of the Skin. Eruptions on the Face.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages, at little Expense, little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience. AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing IN MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

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FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

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EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, 9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

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DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Proceedings and Incidents in New-Orleans.

SLAVERY AND THE FREED NEGROES.

THE FREE STATE CONVENTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, April 17, 1864.

The City of New-Orleans is still the theatre of operations of great interest. In the courts, in the streets, in the shops, and all around the City, there are a thousand matters of great interest to the Government, to liberty and to humanity. The old tyrants, whose hairs Gen. BUTLER turned gray with his iron discipline, are still rampant. They hate the Government. They hate every man, woman and child who love the Union. They have taken oath upon oath, and no sooner are they taken than broken. The rebels of New-Orleans are to-day as stout in their faith in JEFF. DAVIS as ever; and nothing will move them but the crushing of the rebel army, or the capture of Richmond. It is certain that so long as they have a respectable army in the field, they will bear nothing but compulsory allegiance to the Government of the United States. The nature of the rebel manifestations and feelings, which now shows itself, may be exhibited by the following incident:

A CHAPLAIN TAKES A REBEL BY THE BUTTON-HOLE.

A short time since, as the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment was parading through the streets, a car was passing close by, with a full loaded passengers. As the car moved close to the troops, various remarks were made by the passengers. Some said: "These are fine-looking troops;" others, "These men look well," &c., &c. A wealthy man, whose name is PATRICK IRWIN, ex-proprietor of [illegible] and now known as "The Bank of Ireland," was of the opinion which some of the others entertained. He cried, "Bosh! The South will never be subjugated. They may dress fine, but they will never subjugate the Southern Confederacy." "That's so, that's so," cried sympathizing rebels. PATRICK continued his expressions of love for the rebels, and hate for the Yankees. He said: "The Yankee army fights for pay—the Southern army for principle." He called the President and Congress and all the Generals and soldiers, robbers and plunderers. Gen. BUTLER, whom the poor of New-Orleans worship almost as if he were their God, he was as bad as an incarnate devil. He stole all his niggers. He put artillery on his ground, and would give him no pay. He done lots of mischief.

Chaplain T. W. CONWAY, of the United States Army, was listening to all of PATRICK's talk. PATRICK saw some one who looked like a Yankee, but he was going to be bold, and call "ABE LINCOLN a thief, and BUTLER a robber" for all that. But the car moved on. The passengers got out, leaving the Chaplain and PATRICK the sole occupants. Now came the tug of war. PAT became anxious, the Chaplain determined. The fight commenced by the use of a little strategy. The Chaplain did not want PAT to know that he had any designs either upon his person or his property. He mildly asked, "How long is this road, Sir?" PAT replied, "Two miles and a half," adding the question, "Are you a friend of railroads?" The Chaplain said, "Yes, Sir, a great friend to them." The car came to the depot, and PAT said he lived just near by. The two walked out—the Chaplain, who desired to know where this loud-mouthed rebel lived, having gained his point. PAT again commenced his abuse of the Government. The Southern Confederacy was never going to be "subjugated." He was not aware that he was talking to the wrong man. But soon the two reached PAT's gate, and PAT asked the Chaplain to "come in and take a glass of whisky." The Chaplain not dealing in the article, declined. PAT was hungry, and said, "Well, if you won't drink, I'll have to go and get my dinner anyway." He made a motion toward the gate, but was interrupted by the Chaplain, who had him by the button-hole. PAT flew into a rage as he smelled a mice. He struggled frightfully to get inside the gate, but he could not extricate himself. He begged to be allowed to get his dinner, but he was not to be favored in that way. He cried out, "Sure you won't let me get my dinner?" The Chaplain replied, "Well, Sir, I am without my dinner, and suppose we compromise the matter by both going without our dinner; and both going to see the Provost-Marshal together." PAT tried again to get away, so a sentry was called from the other side of the street, who drew his sword and relieved the Chaplain from the duty of holding on to his prisoner. PAT became very calm, and asked why he was to be taken from his dinner. The Chaplain said, "You have both insulted and abused the Government of the United States. You have done this in my presence and in the presence of a car load of passengers, and I would be false to my trust, as an officer of the Government, if I allowed you to pass unnoticed." He was marched on in the presence of all his neighbors, with a drawn sword, and a Union soldier close to his side. He arrived at Gen. BOWEN's office, and Col. PEARSON, Chief of the General's Staff, a most excellent officer, was met. The Chaplain told the story of his experience, and the Colonel remarked that he was glad the fellow was arrested; and, turning to Mr. IRWIN, said, "I will lock you up, Sir." PAT trembled, and grew very pale. The Chaplain put his charges in writing—and soon a respectable citizen became responsible for the prisoner's appearance in court to answer to the charge. He was tried before the Provost-Judge, who fined him the snug little sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. The lesson taught hereby has had the effect of making rebels a little more careful how they talk.

ABUSE OF THE FREED PEOPLE.

Were it not for the labors of Col. GEO. H. HANKS, the faithful Superintendent of Freedmen's affairs, the freed-people would suffer inconceivably here. The rebels appear determined to abuse this class of people in every way in their power. They resort to all manner of dodges in order to make it appear that the policy of the Government is ruinous to the colored man. They sometimes write in the *Picayune*, that the negroes are suffering frightfully, and this and that of the same kind. It takes considerable toil and care to protect these poor persons from being completely exterminated by their old task-masters. Were it not for the enormous labors and pains exercised by the Government authorities, the number of years that we would have this class of laborers with us, would be soon enumerated. Fortunately, we have public benevolence enough to exercise for the good of this race, to keep it from utter extinction.

Kidnapping children of colored persons is of frequent occurrence. A few days ago a mother came to the office of Col. HANKS, and told of a French woman having come and stolen her little girl. Col. HANKS sent an officer to investigate the case, and it was found that the girl was really kidnapped by her old owner. The child was given to its mother. The colored people are being educated, and begin to learn that they have the right of appeal to the laws, and are now using that right for their own good.

A REBEL RETAINS HIS SERVANT'S PROPERTY.

A woman, well dressed and quite intelligent, reported that a large lot of furniture and clothing were held by her old master, who refused to give them up. The woman went to the court and got a search warrant, and had a policeman go and enter the house. The rebel soon appeared, and raising his hands and eyes, exclaimed, as he threw his head back upon his shoulders, "Great God! have we come to this, that a nigger can bring a suit against a citizen of New-Orleans?" "Yes, Sir," said the officer, "we have come to this, thank God." "And my wife charged with larceny"—"Good Heavens!" He soon cooled down. His wife denied that the goods were in the house, but a little search discovered all the goods, and the woman was guilty of larceny. How mean it was in the rebel to hold, as if for his life, the old chairs and traps saved by long years of earnest toil while in Slavery. But Yankee muskets have done wonders for this land, and few are aware how sweet in the mouths of the poor are the precious benefits of impartial justice realized by them for the first time.

A large force of colored troops has moved from

SEE NINTH PAGE---SUPPLEMENT.

[illegible] All the colored people [illegible] are made [illegible] by an order of Gen. [illegible], now here. The wounded are daily arriving from the great battle-field on the banks of [illegible]. I have just seen an officer just from the field, who tells me that Dick Taylor was killed. Gen. Ransom is doing well at the St. Charles Hotel. Gen. Franklin is in the rear of the rebels, and it is rumored here that already the whole rebel army has been captured. Our forces were pursuing the enemy at last accounts. The battle was one of the hardest ever fought. Our men did nobly.

C.

Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

THE FREE STATE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

It has occurred to me that a short biographical sketch of the gentlemen whom this rebellion has brought before the world as the opponents of the Free State Government of Louisiana, would be interesting, affording as they do the almost always illustrated example that it is the education of early struggles that prepare men to act in revolutionary times. The pets of circumstances and the child of fortune are thrust aside when a nation is convulsed and is struggling for existence. The first on the list in position is the

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

Hon. Michael Hahn was born in the year 1831 in Rhenish Bavaria. He came to this country when six years old, his mother settling in New-York. After a short sojourn in that city, his mother removed to Texas, but finally found a home in New-Orleans, where Gov. Hahn has permanently resided for the last 25 years. He was principally educated in the excellent public schools of New-Orleans, and has never lost his interest in their success. At the age of 18 he commenced the study of law, and at 20 graduated with honor in the Louisiana University, and at once took a prominent position in the community. In politics Gov. Hahn always acted with the Democratic party, but in the last Presidential campaign he was an active member of the Douglas Executive Committee. He opposed secession from its first inception, and throughout the fearful madness that reigned in Louisiana on that subject, always actively opposed it. Upon the arrival of Gen. Butler in New-Orleans, he was one of the first to step forward among the prominent citizens to greet him, and crystalized his acts by organizing the first Union Association formed after the Federal authority was restored. In December, 1862, Gov. Hahn was elected to Congress, and although he held his seat in the National Legislature but a few days, he distinguished himself by his zeal for the Union and for his Free State sentiments. He was elected Governor of the State in February last by a majority of nearly a thousand votes, over two competitors, in a total of eleven thousand votes. Gov. Hahn is a gentleman of singularly popular manners, always quiet and self-possessed, and seemingly always equal to any demand made upon him. His love for the Union, and his determination to make Louisiana a Free State are proverbial.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Forty years ago Stanislas Wrotnowski was a citizen of Poland, a farmer, and President of a Municipality Board. In the Polish revolution of 1830 he took an active part, and after being wounded in one of the battles he became Chief of the Bureau of the Secretary of War. The unfortunate end of the struggle drove Mr. Wrotnowski to France, where he became a member of several scientific societies, but was finally ordered to leave, and was, by the French Government, with other Polish exiles, sent to this country, and in 1849 was landed in New-Orleans, a perfect stranger, with a wife and six children. When he left the ship the captain handed him $5 as a present from the French Government. The indignant exile refused the money saying: "Give it back to your master and tell him I am now on the free soil of America, and want no more of his support." After a short residence in New-Orleans, where Mr. Wrotnowski and his family made many friends, he moved to Baton Rouge, and in the vicinity commenced a farm, three hundred acres of which he had cleared when he was driven away by the rebel forces, some hundred head of cattle and other domestic animals being seized by Confederate soldiers. Mr. Wrotnowski on his farm and in his sugar refinery at Baton Rouge never employed slaves, which always kept him under suspicion. His sons, two tall fine looking men, refused to make any terms with their persecutors and fled to the woods. One, a fine civil engineer, fell before Port Hudson, a favorite aid of the brave Gen. Weitzel; the other son holds an honorable commission under Gen. Banks, and is with Gen. Herron in Texas. A daughter, an accomplished musician, recently married Rev. Mr. Chubbuck, who is so favorably known here for his services as Army Chaplain. Mr. Wrotnowski's property, which amounted to a competency, has been entirely destroyed; his children, however, have fine educations and are therefore independent. He is an accomplished gentleman, a fine scholar and a thorough unconditional and Free State Union man. Although Poland furnished so many soldiers in the Revolution, I believe that he is the first Pole ever elected to a prominent civil office in this country.

STATE TREASURER.

Dr. James G. Belden is a descendant of one of the first settlers in Western New-York, and is connected with some of the oldest families of New-England, being a nephew of Noah Webster. He was a student of medicine in Boston, but finally graduated at the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He commenced the practice of his profession in New-Orleans seventeen years ago, and by strict attention to business, has saved, in spite of even the evils of the rebellion, what is a competency. His private fortune, however, has been much reduced from the fact, that, regardless of consequences, he openly avowed his love for the Union and the old flag. He has been a slaveholder, and advocated the institution, but the rebellion changed his views, and he became an advocate of speedy emancipation, and as a Southern man in feeling and adoption, he advocates such a measure as the very best thing for the future prosperity of the State.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Bartholomew Leahy Lynch, Esq., is a native of Limerick County, Ireland, aged about thirty-two years, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is descended of a good family. His great uncle was David Leahy, Esq., one of the six eminent barristers who argued the writ of error taken from the decision rendered by the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Daniel O'Connell, in 1843, ending in the reversal in the House of Lords of the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Lynch arrived in America in 1851, and after a variety of hard struggles, peculiar to self-made men struggling for fortune, he finally settled in Alexandria, La., and commenced teaching school, occupying his evenings in studying law. He was admitted to practice in 1857, and struggled hard to gain a foothold in his profession. In 1861 he removed to Jefferson, adjoining New-Orleans, and was the following year elected City Attorney. He was subsequently appointed Prosecuting-Attorney for the Second Judicial District, which lies immediately contiguous to New-Orleans, which position he filled with credit and and widened the field of his reputation. He accompanied Gov. Hahn in his canvass of the county parishes, and everywhere distinguished himself for the zeal he displayed as an unconditional Union man. Mr. Lynch is one of the many examples we have of the success of self-made men, who are really the pillars of Republican institutions.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Dr. A. P. Dostie was born in the year 1820, in the County of Saratoga, State of New-York, where his relatives still reside. In early life an adventurous spirit led him over most of the Southern States, and, among others, he resided some six years in Texas. Returning to the North, he made himself master of the dental art, and first commenced the practice of his profession in a Western city, but finally located in New-Orleans. He was always singularly open and frank with regard to his Union sentiments, and, when the rebellion broke out, he was compelled to leave the South. For nearly two years he pursued his profession in Chicago, where he is highly appreciated, but when the Federal authority was restored, he returned to New-Orleans. The Doctor is impulsive, talks earnestly, and never fails to condemn the rebellion and its leaders wherever he may be. His free-spoken manner makes him, of course, many bitter opponents; his honesty of purpose surrounds him, however, with a host of devoted friends.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Mr. John McNair, to use his own language, "was born in the backwoods of Livingston County, Western New-York, where he lived and work the life of a farmer's boy; where, among other things, he used to carry horse-back a bag of wool to the little carding-mill where Millard Fillmore was an apprentice boy." Mr. McNair, though now a fine practical scholar, had but little early advantage beyond a common school education. He early determined to make teaching his profession, and he has pursued it constantly since he has arrived at man's estate. In the year 1848 he came to New-Orleans, and almost immediately secured an engagement as a teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science in the Boys' and Girls' High-school, second Municipality. This fortunate connection Mr. McNair sustained until he was elected to fill the important duties of State Superintendent of Public Education. Mr. McNair enjoys an enviable character, as a good citizen and a thorough Union man. He will do credit to his position, for he has no ambition other than that of being a useful teacher of the youth of his adopted State.

The State Constitutional Convention.

Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

The Free State Convention has now reached its ninth day, and though not entirely organized for business, enough has been done to elicit some idea of the feelings and sentiments of the members. Upon the subject of immediate emancipation there is at present no apparent opposition. It is a curious fact that most of the country members are thoroughly imbued with the determination to make Louisiana a Free State. None of our city delegation surpass their friends from the interior in their enthusiasm in this respect. New-Orleans has always been, in a large degree, free [illegible] floating communities. It is also true that the citizens of New-Orleans never had their interests directly involved in the Slavery institution. Besides, they have been for two years past brought in immediate contact with the Northern emigration and with the officers and soldiers of the army; yet with all these advantages we have no public sentiment in favor of immediate emancipation that is not entirely sympathized in by the majority of the members from the country. The best feeling seems to prevail cordially, and everything promises that the important work before the members will go on harmoniously, and I trust brought to an end with the verdict of well done good and faithful servants from all patriotic men throughout the country. The present indications are that the elective judiciary will be tabled. The subject of dividing up the school fund is agitated outside pretty freely. If it were possible in this country to designate legally and critically what constitutes a church, the Catholic interest would no doubt carry its point of taking charge of its proportion of the State school fund. Negro suffrage will probably call forth the most exciting debate, provided it is brought into the House. The present idea is to pass the emancipation act and leave the status of the colored population to the future. But there are some interesting questions growing out of this subject peculiar to this State. There was here at the time of the purchase of Louisiana from France a large free colored population that were, under the laws of France, citizens of the Territory at the time Louisiana came into the Union. The able-bodied men of this population in many cases distinguished themselves in defending the State from foreign invasion, under the proclamation calling for them by Gen. Jackson, and they and their descendants, though coming into the Union as free men, as citizens of France, have never had any political rights whatever, and this population and their civil rights are independent of the enfranchised population by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and the presumed action of the Free State Convention. So here is a delicate question, a question of simple justice, and possibly the claims of these always free citizens of color will open the debate; and if once opened, no one can tell where the talking will end. In the minds of some few of the members, Slavery is scotched, but not killed; and they offer in support resolutions that pay little heed to the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the "iron-clad oath."

The resignation of Hon. Christian Roselius from the Convention is seriously regretted. The cause he gave to his personal friends—for he said nothing in the House—is, that he had been a member of three Constitutional Conventions in Louisiana, and no oath was exacted, and therefore it was contrary to precedence, as well as to his sense of propriety, to have the members of the convention compelled to take the "iron-clad" or any other oath. It was contended in the convention that its meeting was characterized by peculiar circumstances, and that the oath must be put; all the members assented but Mr. Roselius, who retired. I am happy to see that the firmness of the convention was sustained by the action of Maryland, for the members of its Constitutional Convention have had an oath prescribed by the authority calling the convention. Gov. Hahn is now industriously organizing the State Government, and the announcements of his appointments throughout the State are practical evidences, not only of his sound judgment, but also of his unyielding determination to do all in his power to make Louisiana a Free State.

Strength of the Rebels in Western Louisiana.

The Red River correspondent of the Missouri Republican gives the following interesting particulars of the enemy's strength:

"The number of men they can collect for the defense of Shreveport, if the attempt is made, I gather from well-informed persons in their service, is about as follows—all under Lieut.-Gen. Kirby Smith:

Brig.-Gen. Walker's Brigade, 2,500; Brig.-Gen. Green's Brigade, 2,500; Brig.-Gen. Liddell's Brigade, 2,000; Brig.-Gen. Polignac's Brigade, 2,000; under Maj.-Gen. Dick Taylor.

Col. Harrison's, (cavalry,) 1,200.

Three brigades, (various,) 7,000, under Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price.

One brigade, (infantry,) 2,300, from Maj.-Gen. Magruder.

This shows a summing up of 20,000 men, which is as much as ever they can raise. There are but seventy-two field pieces now on the west bank of the Mississippi, two-thirds of which are undoubtedly with Smith. With this force I do not think it at all likely they can stand, but will consider themselves especially fortunate to keep whole. Gen. Banks' army, as you are aware, is very large, being strengthened by a picked corps from Vicksburgh, and supported by a very respectable column under Steele, who, it is understood, will effect a junction at or below Shreveport.

The navigation of the Red River is extremely intricate and dangerous at present, owing to unusually low water and the short turns in the stream. It is doubtful if the heavier iron-clads can get up to Shreveport. There are no fortifications at the latter place, except such as may have been thrown up within a few days. I append a list of the transports and gunboats in the river in the hands of the Confederates:

Missouri—Iron-clad battery; five guns—32-pounders; slow, has never made a trip; seven feet draught.

Webb—ram, steampipe burst; not in use; carries four guns, brass.

Cotton—formerly Mary T.—three guns; cotton bale protection.

Frolic, Annie Perritt, Louis D'Or, Milburn, Ralph, Indian No. 2, Doubloon, Commerce, Gen. Hodgson, Gen. Quitman, B. L. Hodge, Don Louis, Saint Crispin, Stella, Drover, Tucker, Erin No. 7, Grand Era, Vigo, Osceola, Conolly, Home.

The *Falls City* was sunk thirty-five miles above Natchitoches soon after our entry into Alexandria. The *Grand Duke* was burned nearly a year ago.

It will be impossible for the rebels to get any except the smallest of the transports above the raft at this stage of water, and the supposition is, that they will be burned.

Natchitoches is a place of some two thousand inhabitants, and, in peace times was the centre of a fine agricultural district. Many comfortable and luxurious residences are to be seen in the parish. The army of Gen. Banks has been encamped here for four days back, but is marching this morning toward Shreveport. Natchitoches is on Cane River, not on Red River, the former being navigable for boats in high water. Grand Ecore is the landing for the town, four miles distant, and a hundred and twenty miles above Alexandria. We have quite a fleet of transports at the landing besides gunboats.

Of course, we have found but little cotton above Alexandria. The Confederates have been careful to burn every bale near the river, to prevent its falling into the hands of the navy. Admiral Porter finds himself defeated in his magnificent prize scheme, and, unfortunately, the country at large, instead of receiving the benefits from the half million of bales, originally in this river, will not get a tenth of that sum, which will be transported, at the public expense to market. The loss is tremendous, both to the Louisianians and the Government. Seventy thousand bales have been burned already. There is still a good deal in the country.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 23.

The Committee on Publication of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, which is to be opened in this city on the 17th of May next, have issued the following address, and most earnestly request that editors of both secular and religious journals throughout the country will give it a place in their columns. The noble mission of this great patriotic festival should be made known to every hamlet in the land, and the success of the fair should be commensurate with the sacredness of our cause and the greatness of our nation:

Friends of the Union: Our gallant soldiers have wrested an empire from the grasp of treason. They have planted the banner of the Republic upon the Capitols of many redeemed Commonwealths. They have opened the Mississippi, and enabled its waters, unvexed by rebel blockade, to flow freely to the ocean. To their heroic and resistless valor, which on many a bloodstained field has cloven down the hopes of the rebellion, we owe the assured restoration of the national unity and public tranquillity. An imperilled nation cannot forget its preservers. A free people will not neglect the defenders of its liberties. Republics have been proverbial for ingratitude. Ours must be free from this historic reproach. Our Government, though providing for its armies with a liberality unprecedented in the history of other countries, is not authorized to supply many comforts which sick and wounded soldiers need. Thousands of our brave defenders are lying ill in camp and hospital. Their patient endurance of hardships, wounds and sickness, and their patriotic exposure of their lives, that their country might not perish, bespeaks for them immediate and kindliest treatment. Their sufferings plead eloquently for relief. It is the object of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair to afford this relief. Within the last three years the Western Sanitary Commission has expended one million five hundred thousand dollars in behalf of our disabled soldiers. In this beneficent ministry, no sectional discriminations are made in distribution of our bounty. The almoners, forgetful of State lines, recognize the claims of our common country. The need of relief is to all alike a guarantee of supply. A new levy of five hundred thousand men is now brought into the field. The resources for sanitary relief alone, largely augmented, will be far inadequate to meet the emergency. Every recovery is equivalent to a new recruit. Patriotic charity must now contribute with lavish hand to prevent the unnecessary destruction of our armies by exposure and neglect. The Executive Committee hope to raise $500,000 by the Mississippi Valley Fair. Every valuable production of the earth or ocean, every work of skill in all the numberless branches of industrial and mechanic art, every article, cheap or costly, perishable or enduring, useful or luxurious, literary or aesthetic, native or foreign, which is registered in the inventory [illegible]

[illegible]

made profitable. According to a schedule of wages published here, Captains of Government transports can be paid $125 per month; pilots, $150; clerks, $75; cooks, $31, and so on, while the regular commercial rates are twice that. Is it supposable that the Government will be well served under any such regulations? It is not well served.

Perhaps the good-natured public could endure the enormous expenditures I have indicated, if corresponding results followed. But if a more fruitless, inactive account can be found with which to offset this extravagance, can be found anywhere, we don't know where. [illegible]

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 Wall-street.
New-York, April [illegible], 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 26th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.

G. BUTLER, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and one-half per Cent. (1½ per cent.) free of Government tax, payable on and after May 2, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer will be closed from April 20 to May 2.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

Hunter's Point, April [illegible], 1864.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, No. 132 Broadway.
New-York, April 16, 1864.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent. due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., and opened on the 3d day of May.

A. BOODY, President.

Office of the New-York and Nevada Gold and Silver Mill and Mining Company,
No. 20 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid in gold to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company on MONDAY, May 2. Transfer-books will be closed on the 29th of April for four days.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

New-York, 26th April, 1864.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,
New-York, April 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co.
No. 132 Broadway, New-York, April 16, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second Mortgage, the Interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U.S. NAVY
AND
MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $300 AND $100
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,518	[illegible]
ERIN—building	3,212	[illegible]
ONTARIO—building	3,212	[illegible]
HELVETIA—building	3,300	[illegible]
LOUISIANA	2,162	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	[illegible]

Leaving Pier No. 46, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday,	April 30.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday,	May 14.
LOUISIANA	Saturday,	May 28.
WESTMINSTER	Saturday,	[illegible]

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$30 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading showing their value expressed therein are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May [illegible].
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage	[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage	[illegible]

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	April 30.
EDINBURGH	Saturday	May 7.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	May 14.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	[illegible]	Steerage	[illegible]
First Cabin to London	[illegible]	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First Cabin to Paris	[illegible]	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First Cabin to Hamburg	[illegible]	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

TEACHERS.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES,
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY [illegible], New-York.
[illegible], Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
B. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81,
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT S[illegible].

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared to [illegible] desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made [illegible]. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with [illegible], and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES,
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

[illegible], WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. [illegible] WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. [illegible] collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.
We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.
VERMILYE & CO.
No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
C. S. [illegible] & SON,
No. 64 WILLIAM-ST.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital..........$[illegible]

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
S. G. [illegible], Assistant Cashier.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
New-York, March 26, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payment of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. [illegible], Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 46 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 26 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Coupons in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions
Purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of said company [illegible] on the [illegible] day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase of the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the [illegible] day of April, and open on the [illegible].
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March [illegible], 1864.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 132 Broadway.
The usual commission, of ¼, allowed to banks and bankers.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, a member of the Brokers' Board, to make a permanent arrangement with an established stock house in this City. Address, stating references and full particulars, Box [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
WM. H. APPLETON,
President.
WM. H. APPLETON, C. B. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.
Capital, $2,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.
JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(140 miles long.)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000.
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company; and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien.

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,3[illegible].

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $3,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,150,000 have been already paid in; $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,[illegible] per mile. MARIE & KANZ.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with *Fisk & Hatch*,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.
ARTHUR ROBINSON, L. G. OGDEN, Jr.
REFERENCES:
NEW-YORK: BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank.
Bank of the Commonwealth. Brewster, Sweet & Co., Bankers.
PHILADELPHIA:
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers.
E. W. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:
W. P. Palmer,
Rufus L. Lord,
Thos. Barron,
Richard Tighe,
Henry Elsworth,
Aug. H. Ward,
E. D. Morgan,
Sidney Mason,
Peter Cooper,
Robt. B. Minturn,
Thos. W. Pearsall,
James Colles,
J. S. Suarez,
John Caswell,
John Steward,
W. W. DeForest,
Jas. B. Johnson,
Henry Balls,
Rich. Mortimer,
E. H. Browne,
Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, $[illegible].
[illegible] SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $[illegible].

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, at *one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
bought and sold by W. C. RUGGLES,
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph, }
Independent Telegraph, } for sale.
United States Telegraph. }

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—Interest to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN C. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 139 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, [illegible] over Park Bank.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—We can collect the $100 Bounty in a few days. Applicants must have their discharges and [illegible]. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.
CAPITAL 20,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. ELLIS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. B. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.

J. T. SANGER	Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
R. L. FANCHER	No. 328 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT	Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN	Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER	Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER	Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE	Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS	Of Ross, Dempster & Co.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DORSET GOLD MINING CO.

Sixty thousand acres of land in fee, three thousand *acres in islands and twelve miles river front on the Chaudiere River*, Canada East. The capital of this company is based on the value of the lands and timber, leaving the rise of the lands and the discovery of minerals as a source to pay dividends. Subscription books for a limited amount, at $2 50 per share, will be opened on TUESDAY next, the 26th inst., on favorable terms; $1 payable in cash, balance 1st June. Applications addressed to C. S. MARSHALL, Esq., Treasurer, at the office of the company, No. 60 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 4th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:
CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
{ L. S. } (Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 6 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864. }

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 14th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 8 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.
E. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M., until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.
WM. E. BLISS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864. }

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government, or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 52 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Charles D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINING COMPANY, No. [illegible] Pine-st., }
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
Have removed
to premises No. 59 Wall-st.
[illegible]

WANTED—A MEMBER OF THE MINING Stock Exchange Board, to make arrangements with an established stock house to conduct its business at the Board. Address, with references, Box No. [illegible], New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
For the distribution of
THE NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This is a forty years' loan at 5 per cent. per annum, interest and principal, by special act of Congress, made payable in GOLD, and also by special act this loan is exempt from taxation.

Parties subscribing at this bank may receive coupon bonds immediately with clean coupons from March 1, by paying the earned interest in currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium on the coin, or they may by little delay receive bonds with interest commencing on the day of subscription.

The same rule will also apply to registered stock, except that it cannot be delivered within some days after subscription.

Parties subscribing either way for redistribution will be allowed ¼ per cent. commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructs this bank as follows:

"The first National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.
Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds are of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 denominations.

Payments may be made in legal tender and National Bank notes, or checks and drafts on any bank in this City, that will pay on demand or at one day's notice.
Address
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN appointed a committee by the Stockholders to make sale of the OAKLAND & PITTSBURGH AND MINERSVILLE RAILWAYS, or either of them, with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until MAY 1 proximo. *If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.*

Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c., will be given after May 1, aforesaid.

For particulars refer to either of the undersigned.
WM. A. HERRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL,
Committee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of May.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES O. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. S. PARKE,
G. S. BOWDOIN.
New-York, April 23, 1864.

H. S. PARKE will continue the Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business on his own account.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 752 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ORGANS! CHURCH ORGANS.—One second-hand organ, two rows of keys, pedals, Bourdon, &c., formerly in Rev. Dr. Williams' Church; also one new one, 12 stops, pedals, &c.; one of ten stops, pedals; one of eight stops, &c. The above are warranted to be superior in tone and workmanship. Can be seen at the factory, No. 40 Downing-st.
W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder.

A FINE STOCK OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos; cabinet and melodeon organs, harmoniums and melodeons. Pianos to let, and sold on monthly payments. T. S. BERRY, No. 658 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 132 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—28,000 now in use. Price-list sent free on application.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED FOR CASH—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. C. DAVIES, [illegible] Broome-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. D. E. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 16 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE TEN THOUSAND ENgravings, oil paintings, drawings, etchings, by all the old masters; the largest collection ever offered for sale. Connoisseurs are invited to call. E. W. GOULDSON, No. 718 Broadway, 2d floor.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March [illegible], 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:
30,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Pa.
25,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
25,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

These accoutrements are to be made in exact conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the Alleghany, New-York, Frankford, St. Louis, Watervliet, Watertown and Washington Arsenals and the Springfield Armory. It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, at the shops of the contractor, especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be inspected by the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 31st day of May.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The accoutrements must be boxed, in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of accoutrements.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgements of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, }
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1864. }

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office *until further notice for furnishing the following articles* for use of contraband men, women and children in this department. Brogans (russet, &c.) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.
Chip, felt and woolen hats, and cloth caps.
Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woolen and cotton goods.
Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woolen socks.
Spool cotton, black and white linen thread.
Bone suspender-buttons, large buttons for coats.
White porcelain buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.
Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.
An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.
No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.
Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.
Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."
ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given to persons holding the bills of the Washington County Bank, (Carolina Mills,) Rhode Island, that the same must be presented, with the name of the owner on the back of each bill, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March next, in order to entitle the owner to a dividend thereon.

The public are cautioned against purchasing bills of the Bank of a recent issue, taken by parties for circulation, for which no consideration has been given, as they will not be entitled to any dividend.
WINGATE HAYES,
Receiver of Washington County Bank.
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1864.

N. B.—The time for presenting the bills has been extended by the Court to April 30, 1864.
WINGATE HAYES, Receiver.
PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES, }
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 16, 1864. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. V. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAFFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

STATIONERY.

HIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink. Flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT 8 CENTS PER QUART.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County and State) ——
(Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant, ——
Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 2d of May next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City,
Cavalry boots, pegged, 6s to 12s.
Cavalry boots, sewed, 6s to 12s.
Bootees, pegged, No. 4s.
Bootees, pegged, 5s to 12s.
Negro brogans, 5s to 12s.
Engineers' overalls.
Woolen stockings.
Cavalry guidons.
Worsted lace, yellow, 1½-inch and ¾-inch.
Worsted lace, S. B., 1½-inch and ¾-inch.
Packing boxes.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present a sample of the articles which they propose to deliver, and state the quantity they wish to supply, and how fast they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing ——," (here insert the article bid for,) and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy-Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, May 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B.
For re-setting curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb and guttering Little Twelfth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For regulating and grading, curb and guttering West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and East River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging westerly side of Seventh-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Greenwich-avenue; also, easterly side of Greenwich-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Seventh-avenue.
For flagging, full width, Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For filling between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington avenues.
For rebuilding pier Number Forty-six, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, April 23, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Faribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERSBURGH, Va., }
April 20, 1864. }

The Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at this office, until the 15th day of May next, for the masonry work of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 23 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va., Fortress Monroe, Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 23 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.